PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,111.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 27, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610	.....	....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6523
6th July	EGYPT	7312	.....	....
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7303	.....	....
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
" Calling at Malta.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	8,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	6,085	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnon	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,139	Martin	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnon	15th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	333	480
Marseilles or Genoa	53	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	730	422	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	...	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	May 21	May 28	June 6	June 30
*‡	City of London	9,000	June 19	June 26	July 5	July 29
	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	July 11	" 20	Agst. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Agst. 8	Sep. 14
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Agst. 5	Agst. 13	" 21	" 23
*‡	City of Manchester	5,551	" 14	" 29	" 30	" 1
†	Merton Hall	4,327	" 22	" 21	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,703	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	"	....
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon.	27th May	11 a.m. P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur.	30th May	8 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,760	Frid.	31st May	7 a.m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WARDONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 27th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomara and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 28th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 5th June calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
25th May, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,
CHINA	5093	G. Damianovich	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KORRBER	5361	A. Forestl	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KORRBER	5361	A. Forestl	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4522	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,085 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7533	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Gucchi	15th June 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	13th July "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	13th Aug. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisto	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road
CLEARING DEPARTMENT.

GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in clearing baggage through Customs.

LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thoroughbreds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
BYCULLA.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.
PROFITS:
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half-hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	280	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.
AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot. Rs.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	" 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	" 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	" 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	" 25 0	13 0

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BREAD.

Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.
FOR THE HOT WEATHER
ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS
Inquiries and Orders Solicited

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

It revives those who are overworked, whether mentally or physically.

A complete Milk Food.
A Vital Nourishment.

Malted Milk contains soluble dextrine and maltose. The casein is so altered under the influence of malt fermentation that its original properties are lost, and it cannot coagulate in the stomach, for which reason the most delicate can assimilate it easily.

Ready for immediate use.
Absolutely untouched by hand.

The best and safest nutriment for infants deprived of mother's milk; for adults who are out of health; and for convalescents of all ages.

Highly praised and widely recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon; and Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Acting Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credits, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA,	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,/00,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking		Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LE

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S.N. Company's S.S."CALEDONIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages All Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the SHIPPING MASTER will be MOVED TEMPORARILY, from the Town Barracks to No. 12, KAVASJEE PATEL STREET, (near Hongkong Bank), Fort, on and from the 27th Instant.

R. H. H. HOPKINS,
Shipping Master, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 23RD MAY, 1907.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, (One hour's journey from London.) This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, BRASS SCRAP, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES, TYRES, WHEELS, etc., etc., etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1907, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 20 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 26TH APRIL, 1907.

CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.
Office:—28, Esplanade Road.

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DESIGNS FOR DECORATION OF DURBAR HALL.
Reception, Drawing and Billiard Rooms, Libraries, &c., &c.
Cabinets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Sofas, and Chairs.
ESTIMATES FREE.

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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakas, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cambrics, Thana Cloth, Scud, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jumpers (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread in Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.
☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
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BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,
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For Samples, &c., ADDRESS :—
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GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæmoglobin.)
When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable in pale people. Rs. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

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Hats (trimmed and untrimmed), Ribbons, Fancy Belts, Silks, Satins, Umbrellas, Corsets, Hosiery, Woollen and Cotton Dress Materials, etc., etc. Frocks, Hood Cloaks, Bonnets, etc., etc. Ties, Bows, Collars, Braces, Twill Shirts, Hats, etc., etc.
The Lowest Prices and the Best Goods. We don't praise our prices and goods. Please visit once and you will be sure.
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.
THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
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THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

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MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures: Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy As. 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT LOHAR CHAWL, SHAIK MEMON STREET, COLBHAT ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR ROAD, BYCULLA, PAREL, MAHIM AND MEMONWADA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Madhavrao Kasinath and Vasantrao Madhavrao, the following very valuable landed properties:—

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that the right, title and interest of Madhavrao Kasinath, and Vasantrao Madhavrao in

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government and pension tax ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, at New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar fronting the said newly admeasurement 600 Square Yards be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1142, 1143, 305, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Wassoderji and others, on or towards the North by the New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Ebram Saheb Sydday and which dwelling-houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 7 and 8.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax ground with the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Shaik Memon Street without the Fort, in the sub-districts of Mandvi, fronting the said Shaik Memon Street, on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement 1,205 Square Yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Memons Mosque, on the West by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the property of Keshowji Jadhowji and on the South by the property of Hyderali Cassumji and which dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 377.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground or part called Tellwady with the messuage, tenements and dwelling houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and lying in Bombay at Colbhat Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said Colbhat Road, on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement 3,000 Square Yards be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 612 and 613 and bounded on the East by the property of Tara Laxmon Naigaum and that of Vasudeo Narsingji on the East by the property of Parsee Manockji and that of Manky Collin on the North by the property of Church and Cruzina Agree house and Janardhan Shamshate house, and on the South by the said Colbhat Road, and which dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of the Pension Tax ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, on the Parel or Bhendi Bazaar Road, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the said Bhendy Bazar Road, on the north side thereof and containing by admeasurement 124 Square Yards, be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of the same Land Revenue under No. 310, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the Chibdha Gully, on the North by the house, of Nana Lingayet, on the South by the property of Parsee Eenuji, and which dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground with the messuage, tenements and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay at Byculla Road to Parel, Road, without the Fort in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting the Byculla Cross Passage, on the West side thereof and containing by admeasurement 2,060 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 76, and bounded on the East by the Byculla Cross Passage, on the West by the G. I. P. Railway, on the North by the property of Peroo Manomed, and on the West by the public drain.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situate, on the Byculla to Parel Road, in Mazagon sub-district, on the West side of the Byculla Cross Passage, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 332, and bounded on the East by the property of Crustejee Ayoon, on the West by the Byculla Cross Passage, on the North by the property of Doming Dacouze, on the South by the property of Thavar Faizal.

Seventhly.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax and foras ground and garden with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house or bungalow and cutthouses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being in Bombay, at Parel to Mahim Road, without the Fort in the Mazagon sub-district, fronting the said Parel Road, on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement 36,477 Square Yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 355, 361, 240, 148, 726 and bounded on the East by a public road passage, on the West by the Parel Road on the North by the property of Ganpatrao Sadashivjee and Withoba Pandurang, on the South by the property of Byramji Pestonji Metha.

Eighthly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax and foras ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses, temple hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the Parel Road on the west side thereof and containing by admeasurement 25,000 Square Yards, be the same both more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 500 542, 543, 590, 592, 31, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the property of Jao de Penha, on the South by the property of Hassum Buckbhai.

Ninthly.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situated and being in Bombay, on the Mahim Road in the Mazagon sub-district, fronting a passage leading from the Mahim Road, on the north side of the said passage containing by admeasurement 1 755 Square Yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 517, and bounded on the East by the property of Nicolas Gocsaly, on the West by the property of Mannual Nunes, on the North by the property of Pedro Nunes and Simaz De Souza and on the South by a public passage.

Tenthly.—All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty ground situate in Mahim Agar, in the Mazagon sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 51 and bounded on the East by the Batty ground of Mathews Gomes, on the North by the Batty ground of Manuel Murzello, and on the South by a water course.

Eleventhly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground, situate at Mahim in the Mazagon sub-district, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,12,114, and 119, and bounded on the East by the property of Balloo Meeya, on the West by the property of Vithoba Jugroo Cowles, on the North by the part of Morarji Trimbukji, on the South by the part of Balumbhut Wihul Nalgum.

Twelfthly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground, situate and being in Bombay in Memonwada without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 1,900 Square Yards be the same, little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 572, and bounded on the East, by Ramdas Bania's house, on the West by the public road leading to Memonwada, on the North by the house of Abba Memon and on the South by the public road leading to Musjid Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from Mr. Khunderao Moraji, the Receiver in Suit No. 348 of 1899, Messrs. Bennet and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building Materials of House No. 50, Dadur Road.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building street Nos. 327-333, 335-339 and 341-343-345-347, Case No. 261-262, 263-264 Parel Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. PEREIRA,
ASSISTANT AND MANAGER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables cupboards, large size glass door show cupboard, sofas easy-chairs, wire folding cots, bedsteads, iron safe, key stone typewriter.
1 cottage piano by Rose and Co.
1 square piano by Richard Lipp.
On account of the defaulting indentor:—10 paging (numbering) machines of 6 steel wheels.
By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Kara Ahmed and another insolvent:—
5 full-pressed bales cotton.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sommersett Cottage, Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bedroom furniture, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, glassware and crockeryware, 1 Surat Milch cow and calf, handsome rubbertyred vis-a-vis in good order, etc., the property of W. H. Cardale, Esq., Solicitor.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 PIECES TRILBY CLOTH Kell Linen, Ramie Muslin, Netting, Ramie Dress-goods, Ecru Twill, Twill Repp, Tapestry, Art, Canvas, Motor Tyre Canvas, &c.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned.
The undermentioned very superior Ramie pieces consisting of trilby cloth, kell linen, ramie, muslin, nettings, riding ramalina, basket linen, curtain ramie. Ramieziisson, Ramie dress goods, ramie Princess of Wales, Ecru twill, ramie twill repp, fancy repp, ramie tapestry, and ramie art, and motor tyre canvas.
The above will be sold in separate pieces.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of M. Breslauer and Co., insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of India, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Work Shop, Victoria House, Byculla, opposite Fire Brigade Station, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of tools, work benches and machinery, and all other articles, in connection with the furniture factory.
The above is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the top floor, Sandhurst House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom and bedroom furniture by Robert Breslauer and other lady's hand sewing-machine by Wheeler and Wilson, Times' Encyclopedia, 25 Volumes, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., glass-ware and crockeryware, platedware, Hink's and Ditmar's wind proof lamps, pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of H. Gregory Hyde, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view

AUCTION SALE at Tank Bunder, near Kali Chokwey, of a Bone-Crushing Factory and Saw-Mill, both combined.
On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at tank Bunder, Frere Road, near Kali Chowkey, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Cassum Noor Mahomed, and on account and risk of Haji Abdula Haji Moosa.
The following bone crushing factory and saw-mill, both combined, comprising:—
1 corrugated iron-roofed shed.
1 boiler. 30 by 7 feet, with its chimney 60 by 3½ft.
1 engine, 16 by 32ft.
7 machines for cutting round wood pieces.
2 machines for cutting 3ft. broad, square beams with saws.
1 machine for cutting one foot and a half broad, square beams with its saw.
1 lathe.
1 large drill machine.
75 large and small saws for cutting round pieces shaftings, leather beltings and accessories.
Also 1 bone-crushing machine, No. 44, with sieves, shaftings and accessories.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above is on view.
N.B.—The above will be sold in separate lots to suit purchasers.

ON FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 2½ P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Huntley Lodge," on Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture such an dining tables and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafe, chippendale patterns, plush-lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, teapoys, carved pier tables, bedsteads, almiras, clothes press, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, bedroom sofas, gown stand, table ornaments, figures, flower vases, Singapore cane furniture, standing lamps with silk shades, table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of F. Martinelli, Esq.
The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Dawood Latiff, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st June, 1907, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms:—
The Right to collect all the outsandings (old as well as new) due to the estate of Dawood Latiff.
The amount of outstandings is estimated at about Rupees 54,900.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the purchase shall be completed within 15 days from the date of sale.
For further particulars please to apply to the Undersigned, and the inspection of books can be had at the Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, any time between 11-30 and 2-30 p.m.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 10th June 1907, at their rooms at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.), the effects of the late Mr. G. J. B. Armour, consisting of tweed coats, cotton wearing apparels, shirts, drawers, sheets, trunk, hats, boots, drill machine, belts, looking glass, clock, watch, timepiece, &c.
Also the effects of the late Mr. Stanley Carroll, such as cotton wearing apparels, coats, collars, rug, tools, hat, trunks, bag, &c.
As also the effects of the late Mr. G. H. Belcham, consisting of 1 D. B. Gun by W. W. Greener in case and 1 rifle in case.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1907.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Also Makers of No. 78 Blyd. Butts,

THE
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PRICE ONE ANNA.
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AND COMMERCE.
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"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

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but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day; here is the remedy! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

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Messrs. DENISON & Co.

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MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS

BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,

Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES,

VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,

FITTINGS for all instruments.

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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those enquiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Telena, 3,122 tons, Captain Evans, sailed yesterday for Aroe Bay, with Ballast.

THE steamer Caboto, 2,845 tons, Captain G B Schiaffino, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo, of coal.

THE steamer Khalif, 2218 tons, Captain C A Watts, sailed on saturday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3348 tons, Captain P H Stuart, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Torrington, 3619 tons, Captain G P Davison, sailed on the 25th instant for Dunkirk, with a general cargo,

THE Bombay Japan S N Co's steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464, tons, Captain A Keith, sailed on Saturday for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 3,361 tons, Captain E W Peck, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 13th May with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 934 tons, Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3779 tons, Captain P Cagliotto, sailed on Saturday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itria, 3,330 tons, Captain J Kil Patrick, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mauritius, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa 3,995 tons, Captain J Stevenson, arrived in harbour on saturday from London 24th April, with a general cargo, and 1,252 cases explosives.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, 5,040 tons, Captain S Beer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Macmugon, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

THE steamer Ras Dara, 2,495 tons, Captain J McCambridge, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from East London in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Bedfordshire ....Cmdr W Rose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita .....Capt W L Kelly .....Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lieut Ramsay ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 25.

Bundersrafh	1136 Grieve	A Strandes
Clifton Hall	2332 Jones	K Nixon Co
Canning		G Jivaji
Chychessa	3995 Stevenson	M M & Co
Dunsinee	993 Jenkins	Strouin & Co
Historian	4454 Valiant	K Nixon & Co
Ismaila	3381 Ross	M M & Co
Islandia	3361 Peck	M M & Co
Islani	1604 Newly	B & P S N Co
Lawor	1817 Banel	Swadeshi S N Co
Lingo	956 Rickford	M M & Co
Mohammedi	1252 Dexter	B & P S N Co
New bridge	2397 Notman	G G Teipal & Co
Noweshera	1961 Abbott	M M & Co
Nawab	2041 Mackinnon	Calcutta M M & Co
Nadia	1944 Wilhelm	M M & Co
Oriental	3805 Lewellen	P & O Co
Ora	3438 Dagge	M M & Co
Patiala	1925 Sebbi	M M & Co
Shanjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Scindia	2020 Raddock	M M & Co
Venetia	2353 McMorran	K N & Co
Warsonga	1609 Bamber	M M & Co
Watora	2565 Kelsile	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Clan Macleod	2943	Fisbenden	Chittagong	28-5	F Wc& Co
B	Quilos	4042	Anderson	Hamburg	5-6	M M & Co
C & B	Has Lasa	2442	Forrett	N F	W & A Graham & Co
D & E	City of Glasgow	4119	Campbell	Kchi	2-6	K N & Co
F	Chupra	3264	Goss	Antwerp	29-5	M M & Co
G	Shah Allum	1917	Page	Kchi	25-5	Shah S N Co
H	Reichstag	1339	Thle	Durban	17-5	A Strandes
N	Magdala	2288	Kole	Hamburg	28-5	W & A G & Co
Q	Barenfels	3467	Engelill	Kchi	1-6	Glade & Co

H W P D

Jaisavati	813	Fakeera	Bnagar	2	B & S N Co
Lhasa	956	McBirnie	Kchi	27-5	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Lune	2040	Atkinson	Avonmouth	W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	Lpool	28-5 W & A G & Co
4	John Hardie	2816	McMillan	Lpool	N P L Latham & Co
5	Tokio	2464	Tarin	Kchi	1-6 P Muir & Co
6	Africa	2565	Pevsichen	Trieste	1-6 A L S N Co
8	New Orleans	2762	Key	Genoa	8-6 W & A G & Co
9	Kt of the Thistl	4286	Baker	Hull	1-6 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	29-5 P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Toeque	N F	P & O Co
15	Itria	3420	Kilpatrick	Calcutta	28-5 M M & Co
16	Caboto	2485	Schiaffino	Calcutta	26-5 S C Italiana

M W D D

Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Itria s	Kilpatrick	Mauritius, May 9
25	Lhasa s	Rickford	Karachi, May 23
	Islanda s	Peck	Calcutta, May 13
	Chychessa s	Stevenson	London, April 24
	Ras Dara s	McCambridge	East London, Apr 30
26	Clan Macpherson s	Beer	Marmugoa, May 25

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Neidenfels s	Kole	Calcutta
	Ceylon s	Babot	Kobe, &c
	Persia s	Haughton	London, &c
	Persia	Cagliotto	Trieste, &c
	Khalif s	Watts	Amsterdam
	Totomi Maru s	Keith	Kobe
	Torrington s	Davison	Dunkirk
26	Caboto s	Schiaffino	Calcutta
	Sangola s	Stuart	Calcutta
	Telena s	Evans	Aroe Bay

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer City of Glasgow, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Chyebassa, for Antwerp, &c.
" Itria, for Calcutta, &c.
" Clan Macpherson, for Dunkirk.
" Clifton Hall, for Avonmouth and Newport.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
15	Clematis	Calcutta
16	Gutenfels	Antwerp
20	Rangala	Rangoon
21	Can Matheson	Coast
24	Upada	Calcutta
23	Sutherland	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

25	Sirsa	Bombay
27	Clan Ross	Pondicherry
27	Sindhana	Calcutta
29	City of Manchester	Calcutta
June 3	Umbloti	Natal
3	Clann Cumming	Coast
6	Nizam	Bombay
6	Umzinto	Calcutta
18	Prome	Cocanada
25	Tientsin Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 15 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 488 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1,000 cwts cottonseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,5000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co

Kt of the Thistle s—2000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—577 bales hemp 296 bales cottonly waste Khimjee Visram and Co

John Hardie s—2000 cwts rapeseed John Fachiri; 155 bales cotton, 3200 cwts rapeseed, 2000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tarrington s—2700 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers

Clan Macpherson s—3648 cwts rapeseed, 8727 cwts linseed 12087 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2530 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Quilos s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Tokio s—110 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons

FOR HAMBURG.

Quilos s—5 bales hemp W A Cresswell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

Magdala s—20 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 40 bales cottonlly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GHENT.

Tokio s—150 bales twist J A Begbie and Co

FOR NEW PORT,

Clifton Hall s—2150 tons Manganese ore. R A Wielis

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—250 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co

FOR GENOA.

New orleans s—243 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros. 110 bales cotton N Cursetjee and Co; 140 bales cotton and fly, W Wolf and Sons 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton Diwodkar and Co; 700 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—100 bales cottonlly C Heerji and Co

City of Glasgow s—200 bales cotton, 4017 cwts linseed 1040 cwts poppyseed, 200 cwts Mowrassed, 6997 cwtseed Ralli Bros 2001 cwts gingellyseed Societa C Italiana 2001 cwts poppyseed, 1152 cwts rapeseed 999 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Tokio s—102 cwts gum S Damjie and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—770 bales cotton Gaddun and Co; 102 cwts gum S Damjee and Co

Africa s—20 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton Glade and Co; 80 bales twist Mehta Sampot and Co

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—1000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Brothers

FOR ODESSA.

Venetia s—225 cwts gum S Damji and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—500 bales cotton The Metsin B Kaish

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—100 bales cotton The Metsin B Kaisha

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—100 bales cotton K Gokaldas and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—28 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May 24.*] [BOMBAY, *May 25.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½	per cent. Consols ...	84 1/2		3/16
3	do. Rentes ...	94 3/4	1/4	
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4		1/8
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	85 3/8		1/8
Bar Silver in London	...	30 7/8	un	chgd
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 15/16		1/16
	Do. in New York ..	67	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·13	un	chgd
	Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44 3/4	1/4	
	Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3/4	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate		4	Since	25 Apl
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3 1/2	1/8	
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3 1/2	un	chgd
	Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	.....		
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	.....		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	3	un	chgd
	Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3 1/8	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 15/16d. unchgd,
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

COTTON.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	8,000	bales
Do. do. last year	...	12,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	5,000	,,
Do. to Continent	...	2,000	,,

Spot Cotton—12.35 unchanged

Futures—Month of July 10·98—05 { Advanced early owing to official weather reports considered unfavourable and declined later through bulls unloading.

Do. do. Dec. 11·36—03

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12 1/8 unchanged

Futures—Month of July	12·22—01	
Do. do. Aug.	11·95—08	

Closing Tone of Futures,—Partially easy.

NEW YORK, May 24.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	52,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	25,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	29,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	487,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	298,000

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33½ New Terms—June-July—London—Done Canal.

Tone of Wheat,—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 55 May-June—Dunkirk—Sellers Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 52½ June-July—Hamburg—Sellers Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47½ June-July.—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s 8½d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£117 0 0	
Yellow Metal	d. 9½	

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs, C. I. F., Bombay. £ 0 14 4½

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 6 17 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 4 F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 15 0

Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net. £ 7 0 0

ARRIVALS :—

"Penlee"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
6 Boxes Gold Bullion	3,45,000	London	Caledonia.	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovs.	52,500	London	Caledonia.	Hongkong Bank
264 Bars Silver	6,20,024	London	Caledonia.	Hongkong Bank
63 Bars Silver	1,54,624	London	Caledonia.	International Bank
136 Bars Silver	3,10,638	London	Caledonia.	Bank of Bombay
67 Bars Silver	1,53,982	London	Caledonia.	Yokohama Bank
312 Bars Silver	7,71,104	London	Caledonia.	National Bank
1 Box Gold Coins	10,436	Aden	Caledonia.	A and J Laljee
8 Bundles Rs.	48,000	Mauritius.	Itria	Chartered Bank
1 Bundle Sovs.	300	Mandvie	Dwarka	Mack-Mackenzie and Co
Rupees	100			
1 Bundle Rs	700	Porebunder	Dwarka	Mack-Mackenzie and Co
1 Parcel Silver	6	London	Persia	Yokohama Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [25TH MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for one or two months at 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market has again been firm at 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand, and with one Bank offering to sell cash wire at 1s. 4 3/32d. There has been a small enquiry at the latter rate for ready, but otherwise there has been no demand for remittance. The credit rate opened firm at 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 months' sight but bills are not offered freely. Discounts in London are firmer and it is unlikely that better rates for credits will be available for some time. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 1/16d. to 3/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	... 159
Yokohama—30 days' sight	... 150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	... 218

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady at 97 3/4 for cash and the next two settlements and doses unchanged. There has been a fair amount of budlee business passing in the Bazaar, operators buying for this and selling for the second settlement at even rates. Calcutta market is advised as steady at 97 3/4 ready and 97 11/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	97·12
1st Settlement	97·12
2nd Settlement	97·12

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is advised by Reuter as 30 7/8 for ready and 30 15/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York is steady at 67. Locally there has been a slight reaction in the market. In the morning ready bars were quoted at 79 1/4 *ex* duty but close at 79. Forward rates are also weaker and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	79	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	7	0
Ditto 2nd ,, ...	78	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The tone of the market is easier, and most prices are quoted slightly lower. Settlements of Westerns were made at Rs. 248 for 25th May delivery, and there was sellers afterwards at Rs. 237 for delivery this month.

At Colaba the demand from shippers was on moderate lines, and on much the same styles as heretofore. Mills were buying quietly, and the offtake all round was medium.

To day being the 25th settlement day for May contracts, we give below the official rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ld.

New Crop is easier, as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G.	Broach ...	273	25th May
Fine ,,	Nagpur Kampti ...	228/29	,,
Fine ,,	Damangaum Pulgaon.	210	,,
Fine ,,	Khangaum Akola ...	205/6	,,
Fine ,,	Amraoti ...	205/6	,,
F. G. ,,	Khandeish ...	180	,,
Fine ,,	Khandeish ...	190	,,
Fine ,,	Bengals ...	184/5	,,
Good Westerns ...		218	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...		249/50	,,

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G.	Broach ...	256½	March/08
Fully Good H. G.	Bengals ...	185	Jan/08
Fine M. G.	Bengals ...	201	,,
,,	Khangaum Akola ...	220	,,
Fully Good M. G.	Khandeish ...	200	,,

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms) ...	172	164	..	25th May
Bengals, M. G. (Ry terms) ...	185	176	..	do
S. Punjab M G ...	185	176	..	do
Rajputana M.G. ...	189	180	..	do
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	206	196	...	do
Khandeish (M-G) ...	191	181	..	do
Khandwa (M-G) ...	...	196	...	do
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple ...	206	196	...	do
Akola M.G.... do				
Karanja (,, G.) do				
Yeotmal M G ...	217	208	...	do
Dhamangaum & Poolgaum M-G	211	201	...	do
Nagpur Kampties (M-G) ...	229	221	..	do
Broach (M.G.) ...	274	269	...	do
Muttia (M. G.) ...	190	180	...	do
Bhownugger M.G. ...	234	221	...	do
Bhownugger H. G. ...	...	...	191	do
Saw ginned Dharwar ...	...	...	251	do
Westerns ...	...	...	248	do
Westerns M. G. ...	...	...	248	do
Compta M. G. ...	...	...	265	do
Bagalkot ...	...	...	242	do

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is easier, and prices are declining. The business passing is limited. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 12	0 B.T.
May	,,	8 0	6 R.T.
September	,,	8 7	6 R.T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing and we quote as follows :—

Brown Delhi Ready ...	...Rs.	8 8 0
Yellow Guzerat	,,	9 4 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is dull and declining. We quote :

Ready	... Rs.	9 11 0

Castorseed :—

... Rs. 36 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

... Rs. 21 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 6 14 0 July-Aug.

Tone.—Steady.

Wheat :—

Continues firm with a hardening tendency and we quote.

White Delhi ... Rs. 5 0 6

LOCAL YARNS :—

There is a slightly better feeling in the market owing to fresh outlets having been found to Europe, but the business is still in an immature, state, though sensible of improvement. The China market is dull and lifeless.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay		1,400
India		55
Mills :—		
Century		1,605
David		340
Empress		370
Kohinoor		662½
Maneckji Petit		3,020
Presses :—		
Breul's Cawnpore		210
New Berar		537 1/2
New Mofussil		605
Volkart's United...		1,095
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co.		124
Bombay Flour Mill		990
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Coy. ordinary ...		188 1/2
Marks and Co		148
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...		75 1/2
Thacker and Co.		275
Treacher and Co.		615
Port Canning		460
Railways :—		
Amritsar-Patti		116
Tapti Valley		452 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	9,643	bales.
Wheat	17,554	cwts.
Linseed	23,236	,,
Rapeseed	8,823	,,
Gingellyseed	569	,,
Poppyseed	7,958	,,
Groundnuts	86	,,
Castorseed	4,206	,,
Rice	2,004	,,
Myraboltams	2,815	,,
Cottonseed	18,055	,,
Mowrasced	701	,,
Gram	10,754	,,
Joowar	3,941	,,
Maize	Nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May 25.*] [BOMBAY, *May 26.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½	per cent. Consols ...	84 1/2		1/4
3	do. Rentes ...	94 1/4	un	chgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4	un	chgd
3½	do. Govt Securities...	85 3/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	30 7/8	1/16	
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	31		
	Do. in New York ...	67	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris		25·13	un	chgd
	Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46		3/4
	Do. do. do. New York	4·86 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		4%	since	25 Apl
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3½%	un	chgd
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½%	un	chgd
	Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½%	un	chgd
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3%	un	chgd
	Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2½%	¼	

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	...	£ 160,000
Gold ,,	...	£ 210,000

COTTON.

Liverpool Market closed.

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	7,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	15,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. to Continent ...	...	2,000 ,,

Spot Cotton.—12.35 unchgd

Futures.—Month of July,	11·04	
+06		Advanced owing to bullish crop estimates and to bull support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec.	11·40	
+04		

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 ⅛ unchanged

Futures—Month of July	12·22	unchanged
Do. do. Aug.	11·95	unchanged

Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

WHEAT

Red Karachi—34 New Terms—June-July, London done.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore, 51½ June-July, Antwerp, done.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47—June-July—Antwerp—Value.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchgd

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s. 8 3/4d. Value.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—May 16, at Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore, the wife of R. A. Gifford, of a son.

MACLAGAN—May 22, at Rawalpindi, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Maclagan, a son.

TULLOCH—May 17, the wife of the Rev. A. P. S. Tulloch, B. D., Kurseong, Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PERCIVAL—DAWSON—May 22, at St. Mary's Church, Calicut, by the Rev. L. Giffard Pollard, M. A., Chaplain of the Kolar Gold Field, assisted by the Rev. G. A. Wright, M. A., Chaplain of Calicut, S. Rodney S. Percival, M. A., son of the late Rev. S. Percival, M. A., to Margaret Ruby, only daughter of E. B. Dawson, Esq., of Bedford, late of the Bank of Madras.

DEATHS.

MAYES—May 22, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Joseph Charles Mayes, Civil Engineer, P. W. D., the dearly loved husband of Mrs. Elise S. Mayes, aged 49 years.

RICE—May 26, at Surdah, Thos. G., Rice, Manager, Bengal Silk Co., Ltd.

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For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

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A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.

WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.

A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the wellknown flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 11-19m., 11-12a.; Low water.

Bombay United Buildings Company, Navsari Buildings Hornby Road, 3 p. m.

Indian Hotels Company, Navsari Buildings, 3-30,

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, May 28.—Indian Hotels Company, Ordinary General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 11-19m., 11-12a.; Low water 4-34m., 5-15a.

Wednesday, May 29.—Chamber of Commerce Balloting for a Municipal Councillor; Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 0-53a.; Low water, 5-59m., 6-53a.

Thursday, May 30.—Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 0-45m., 1-41a.; Low water, 6-43m., 7-41a.

Friday, May 31.—English Mail Steamer due. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 1-34m. 2-31a.; Low water, 7-29m., 8-43a.

Sunday, June 1.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 2-27m., 3-24a.

MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool underclothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

Free samples supplied on application.

Flannels, Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, Costumings, Broadcloths, also Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Horse Clothing, Servants' Clothing, &c., &c., anything made of wool. Write for our List G.

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Off all Goods.

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BILIOUS ... Fever.
PLAGUE ... Fever.
CONTINUOUS ... Fever.
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PLEASE, TRY IT.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
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SPLENDID STOCK.
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BOMBAY
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WORKS AND OFFICES,
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GOOD TEETH
are essential to health, but good artificial teeth badly set are worse than no teeth at all.
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THE PRACTICAL DENTIST,
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(Opposite WHITEAWAY AND LAIDLAW.)

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BLUTHNER PIANOS
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The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
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"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
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BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1907.

HYDERABAD AND SIR SALAR JUNG.

THE announcement that a biography of Salar Jung is about to be published at Hyderabad has aroused some interest; for, although almost a quarter of a century has elapsed since the State lost its greatest Minister and India the most consummate of its indigenous Politicians, the memory of his personality has not faded from public recollection in the Deccan: his name and the associations linked with it are still regarded as one of the most precious heritages of the Nizam's Capital. It is, however, a mistake to say that the forthcoming story of his life and career will be the first endeavour to place both before the public, as, a few months after his death, his Private Secretary (now the Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk) compiled a short Memoir of him, which was printed in English and Urdu and sold in considerable numbers. It has long been out of print, and a more comprehensive biography will meet with general approval, as the earlier attempt had necessarily to be confined to a description of the personal side of the Minister's career and a recital of what he had accomplished for the administration of Hyderabad. The political matters in which he had been a central figure were too recent and too acute for discussion immediately after his death, and their consideration has had to be deferred to a period when most of the actors in them have disappeared from the stage, and the animosities which they evoked have been softened and ameliorated by the mellowing influences of time. If the editor of the new biography has been given access to the State papers preserved at Hyderabad, which would throw a flood of light on many of the occurrences of the Seventies of last century—the period which politically was the most important of Salar Jung's career—he will have an extremely interesting story to impart and the book will acquire historical importance as a new revelation of the reasons for the remarkable attitude assumed by the Supreme Government towards the greatest of its Feudatories.

We are already in possession of what may be termed the official version of the struggle between Salar Jung and the Governments of Lords Northbrook and Lytton in the *Life of Sir Richard Meade*, which was published ten years ago by Mr. Thomas Thornton, who was Foreign Secretary in India for a portion of the period; and at the present juncture it will be interesting to recall a few of the more important of his pronouncements on the matters which led to it. As everyone knows who has followed the trend of events narrated in the numerous publications made on the subject, the one consuming ambition of Salar Jung's life was the retrocession of Berar, which had been assigned while his uncle was Minister—a transaction which his chivalrous ideals impelled him to regard as a stain upon the honour of his house, which could only be effaced by the recovery of the Province. As he himself wrote to Lord Northbrook after the defeat of his second attempt to convert the Government of India and their Home advisers to his views:—"It appears to me that there are three courses before me: either I must recover Berar, or I must be convinced of the justice of the reasons for withholding it, or—I must die." The latter portion of this prediction had a pathetic fulfilment, for in less than seven years after it was made Salar Jung was dead, without having achieved the ambition of his life, or being satisfied with the validity of the arguments which kept Hyderabad and its divorced Province asunder. But although he died without realizing the dream of his life, it was known to those who shared his counsels that the last few months of his career were supremely happy ones; for his conference with Lord Ripon at Simla had been productive of results which he regarded as highly satisfactory, and but for his sudden demise the Nizam's installation in the mid-eighties would have been followed by important developments concerning the future of the lost Province.

But before Salar Jung arrived within a measurable distance of success, he had to fight a series of engagements in which the cleverest official intellects in India and England were arrayed against him; and, although popular convictions were on his side, he made but slow progress until there was a change of Government in the Eighties and Lord Lytton's hard and unsympathetic methods were replaced by the pleasanter and less arbitrary policy of Lord Ripon. Mr. Thornton's book discloses the measures which were taken by the two preceding Viceroys to keep Salar Jung in subjection—to prevent him from raising inconvenient discussions about Berar, the suzerainty question, and other matters pertaining to the high politics of the period, which it was not considered desirable to dispute with the Minister of a Native State. Naturally, he adopts the official discernment of Salar Jung's obstinacy in refusing to acknowledge defeat; and, although he disavows all partisanship, his general conclusions are against the Minister and he appproves the actions of Sir Richard Meade, who was for five years the instrument for the policy of repression applied to Hyderabad. As an apologia for the aspersions he makes on Salar Jung's motives and what other writers have described as the purest patriotism. Mr. Thornton expresses his "deep regret to have been constrained to mention facts and proceedings in derogation of his many merits and services, for he was undoubtedly one of the greatest Indian statesmen of modern times and a most fascinating personality." Lord Lytton's verdict on the situation at Hyderabad during his Viceroyalty was written to Sir Richard Meade some five years after they had both left India, and when the latter was smarting under the attacks made upon his Hyderabad career by the London *Statesman*. As an example of the frankness which marked the versatile Viceroy's utterances on most matters, political or social, coming within his horizon, the first part of this letter merits reproduction. "The intrigues of Sir Salar Jung," he writes, "were regarded by me as the greatest danger to which the British power in India was exposed during my own Viceroyalty—a danger far greater than any which was involved in war or famine. That danger was imminent, and if the gravity of it remained unknown to the public and to the Parliament, it is because it was unostentatiously but effectually averted." Those who have studied the story of Hyderabad occurrences in the Seventies regard this pronouncement as a picturesque exaggeration of the terrors of a situation which had no existence outside official hallucinations. For Salar Jung's greatest transgression of the official decalogue was a firm refusal to acquiesce in the permanent alienation of Berar and a desire to conduct the government of the State committed to his care with as little interference as possible from the Residency. He was absolutely guiltless of the desire imputed to him by Lord Lytton, to subvert British ascendency in India, and no one would have been more astounded and amused than himself at such a fatuous definition of his ambitions by an ex-Viceroy, whom he had out-matched in diplomacy, but was compelled by official exigencies to recognise as his master. There are other phases in the ten years' contest between Salar Jung and the Calcutta officials awaiting elucidation, and if the political side of the forthcoming biography is to be comprehensive and conclusive, they are bound to find a place in its pages. We look forward to a perusal of them with some interest, for a really well-written life-story of the great Hyderabad Minister, will become an Indian classic, while it will erase the unmerited imputations cast upon his memory by other writers, whose aim was the exaltation of their own heroes at his expense.

B. E. A. To those resident on the East Coast of Africa these letters, meaning British East Africa, mean a wealth of possibilities. The country traversed by the Uganda Railway is claimed to be one of the most valuable possessions of the Empire and recently, to prove the alert policy of the local Government, a descriptive guide has been issued. One is generally inclined to feel somewhat shy of the eulogistic guide lest too ready acceptance bring disappointment. But in this case the task of the writer has been an easy one, for it has been the description of a country which possesses almost everything that can be desired by the pioneer of civilisation. Here land is available to almost any extent for the man who wishes to go back to the land to seek his fortune, here too is an ideal country and climate for the tourist who wishes to get off the beaten track, and above all, to the Anglo-Indian, here is the sportsman's paradise. The book which we have before us deals somewhat strictly with the details of the run from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza and some excellent illustrations give a startling account of the development of the country. The opening up of the country is justly claimed to be one of the feats of modern British administration. It was well towards the end of last century that attention was first directed to the possibilities of the country by the great explorers. They described the country as torn by internecine tribal warfare and a prey to the slave raiding depredations of the Coast Arabs. The arrival of many Missionaries and the necessity of suppressing slave trading caused the granting of an administrative charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1888. Much good work was done until in 1895 it was finally acknowledged that the continual tribal hostility caused the government to be too expensive for a Chartered Company and the Imperial Government then took up the reins of administration. Prior to this, however, the present railway had been projected and work was commenced on its construction in 1896. In 1892 the journey to the Victoria Nyanza took four months and an armed escort was an absolute necessity. To-day the journey takes only two days, and the wildest life to be seen is typified by the herds of game to be seen along the route. Commercial progress has been on an almost unprecedented scale, for though in comparison to the old countries the out-turn is still comparatively small, yet it is in reality large and has sprung out of nothing in a few years. Nearly all this is due to the railway, but it is still possible to get away from the railway into new country if one so wishes, and the adventurous spirit who wishes to seek new lands and scenes before arriving in London can be recommended to try the journey to Entebbe and the thirty days rough march to Gondokoro, the frontier post of the Sudan, and the more easy journey to Khartoum and the Nile ports.

THE ABYSSINIAN RAILWAY. THE attitude of the Emperor Menelik towards the international railway through Abyssinia is satisfactory. M. Klobukowsky, who has been so cordially welcomed at Addis Abeba, is the French Diplomatic Agent at Cairo and it is seemly that he should take a prominent part in the progress made in view of the fact that before the *entente* was even seriously considered, France was striving to secure the rights which have now been accorded to the Tripartite Convention. The scheme was first projected about fifteen years ago, being one of the many schemes born of French Colonial enthusiasm. At the time France dreamed of securing the whole of North Central Africa, from Senegal to Abyssinia, as a French domain and, had this enormous project been carried out, there would have been a railway from Dakar, on the Atlantic, to Jibouti on the Gulf of Aden. The Ethiopian Railway means, to a large number of French people, far more than it can to the ordinary business man. To them it is not only a commercial enterprise, a possible means of making French influence supreme in Abyssinia, it is also the highway of the future to the Nile, the French Sudan and the Congo. In this last we may easily find one of the reasons which press the French on to solidify their position. It is highly likely that it will soon be necessary to exert influence around the Congo and although the railway will not be available for the purpose yet the present trend of affairs shows that Abyssinia will not be a closed border. There is the further question of the status of France in the Danakil country immediately behind French Somaliland. The Convention of December last settled this to a certain extent, allotting clear zones of interest to England, France, and Italy, but more has yet to be done to add further friendly agreement to the diplomatic success and there seems little doubt that Mr. Klobukowsky will meet with entire success in the mission.

CHRIST CHURCH AND THE COMMONS. BY the death of the Right Hon. George Finch, only one Member of Parliament (Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bt.,) stands between the Prime Minister and the "Fathership of the House of Commons," which is curious, as no Prime Minister has yet been able to claim that honour. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has sat for the Stirling District for a few months less than forty years; the late Mr. George Finch could claim an even more remarkable record in that he had actually completed a full forty year's representation of one division (Rutland). Four decades in Parliament is usually supposed to merit a peerage, if it is desired, as it occasionally is not. Our present Governor's father, so long known as Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, earned his coronet by nearly forty years' attendance at the House. However, should Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman live to be "Father of the Commons," he will have a record as Member for one constituency only which the present "Father" Sir William Hart-Dyke, cannot boast, he having sat continuously since 1865, but for two constituencies. The curious thing about it is that nearly all these venerable parliamentary "stayers" are Oxford men, and generally of "the House." Of those mentioned, all but the Premier are alumni of the Thameside 'Varsity, as is Lord St. Aldwyn, who was "Father of the House of Commons" until his elevation to the Upper Chamber in 1905; as also was his predecessor in the Fathership, Mr. Bramston-Beach, who was knocked down by a cab and killed. Had Mr. Chaplin, the elect of Wimbledon, not had an interregnum of a year or so from parliamentary life, owing to his defeat in Lincolnshire at the last General Election, he would have been now well up in the running for the Fathership, and the Prime Minister's competitor for the honour after Sir William Hart-Dyke. Mr. Chaplin, too, is an old "House-man," and the finest specimen of an English squire extant.

WOMEN IMMIGRANTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA. LORD MILNER has issued a cry for greater immigration into South Africa by women. Owing to the great disparity between the number of men and women in the country a large influx of the latter is certain in the future. The question is whether that influx should be allowed to take place in some haphazard way, or whether it should be controlled in England and in South Africa, and directed into proper channels. Such work was constantly present in the mind of Cecil Rhodes, who said that what was wanted in South Africa was more homes, and good homes. This is the problem which is engaging the attention of the South African Colonization Society, and it was at the annual meeting that Lord Milner voiced once more the need of a greater female population. That it is necessary in a residential colony is obvious and only by the establishment of more home life can the Mother Country hope to retain her hold on the colony. Under present conditions the Society which is carrying on the necessary work relies to a great extent in the assistance of the Rhodes Trust, but the fund is not inexhaustible and some other means than that of private assistance will have to be found before the state of emigration towards South Africa is satisfactory.

THE FLORIO and Rubattino S. N. Co's. s.s. "Rubattino" from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 25th instant. The same Coy's s.s. "Iechia" left Lenong for Bombay in the night of the 25th instant.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Persia," were:—His Honour Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Hon. Sir W. M. Colvin, Lady Colvin, and Hon. Mr. M. Haimick.

DR. ANANDA K. COOMARASAWMY, of Ceylon, has been engaged by H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir to establish a Mineralogical Department in the State.

THE services of Mr. A. Chatterton, Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries will be placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, during August next.

A Home correspondent states that Lord Portsmouth, may have to resign his seat in Parliament owing to Radical disapproval of the manner in which he has treated one of his tenants in a case which has been wasting the time of the House of Commons considerably during the past few days.

A MADRAS Government Order, dated the 10th instant, states that the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, will in future be styled "Public Works Department (Railway)."

CANON FOLEY, of Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore, has been selected to act as Principal of the Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, pending the appointment of a permanent incumbent to the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. A. W. Atkinson.

A MEMORIAL to the late Sir John Woodburn is to be erected in all Saints' Church, Nagpur. This distinguished officer was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from May, 1893, to December, 1895, and his sterling qualities and kindly disposition won him the esteem and regard of all classes of people. The memorial will take the form of a handsome solid brass lectern, surmounted by a large eagle, made of the same metal with outspread wings. The lectern has been made in London at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

FOREST Bulletin No. 10 comprises a note on the Duki Fig-tree Borer of Baluchistan (Batocera Rubus) by Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Imperial Forest Zoologist to the Government of India. The Batocera Rubus, judging by his photograph contained in the Bulletin is what schoolboys in the North call the "stone caeser" beetle. He may be a source of great amusement to the schoolboy, but he is intensely destructive to fig-trees in Baluchistan, and we read with interest of the steps that are to be taken to exterminate him.

DURING 1905 a Trout Acclimatisation Society was started in East Africa, and two attempts to introduce trout were made. The first, and experiment initiated by Captain E. S. Grogan was singularly successful, and 12,000 fish have been hatched and placed in different rivers in the Shire Highlands. The second, made by Mr S.L. Hinde, Sub-Commissioner of the Kenya Province, was less fortunate, but 200 fish of the rainbow variety were hatched and are doing well. The Society has now sent its expert to England to import fresh ova.

SNAKES in the Punjab are reported to have caused the death of 1,060 persons. The Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur has the following interesting note on snake-bite treatment, which may be compared with the official reports in the United Provinces on the same subject:—"During the year under report several cases of snake-bite were treated by officers in the district who happened to possess the Lauder Brunton lancets, and, though it was generally impossible to ascertain the precise kind of snake by which the bite had been inflicted, still the fact that in one or two cases the patient experienced very disagreeable symptoms subsequent to the treatment seems to suggest that in those cases, at any rate, the bite was that of a venomous snake. But, however that may be, the fact that every case treated recovered has certainly interested the people in the method, and that to such an extent that I have had enquiries from village shop-keepers in the Salt Range as to the source from which the lancets and spare supplies of permanganate can be procured. Arrangements have also been made for a stock, both of lancets and of the drug, to be kept at all police stations in the district, and there is at present every reason to hope that in the not remote future this treatment will become both generally known and widely practised."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SOCIALISM IN PARIS.

The Jena Disaster.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 11.

Not only in the Chamber of Deputies, but in France generally the Socialists are meeting with ever-growing resistance doubtless owing to the fact that it is comparatively lately that they have begun to show their hands or rather have themselves proclaimed how much in common their doctrines have with those of the social revolutionaries, collectivists, anti-militarists and anarchists. In fact, the Socialism professed by French politicians and agitators appears to embrace all these dissolvent and pernicious extremes. Happily for France, however, the 'Bede' have experienced some checks lately. There was a notable lack of enthusiasm on the part of the working classes for the May Day manifestations and the great universal strike from which the Labour Confederation expected so much, failed dismally. The summons of the agitators was only very partially responded to and the men who did cease work did not remain out long. All the bakers, all the waiters and some others have resumed work. For a week or two matters looked very black and a revolutionary committee was formed which spread alarm in many directions. Exasperated by failure the leaders of the Labour Federation incited the men remaining on strike to acts of violence and three of these agitators are now in gaol on that charge. The strike instigators had become emboldened by the presence of Socialist ministers in the Cabinet and the leniency previously exhibited in dealing with revolutionary manifestations and propaganda. But the Government being compelled, at length, to do something to maintain order and enforce the law, the revolutionary agitation promptly collapsed, although it is by no means crushed out. The Cabinet was not unanimous as regards the manner of meeting the situation. M. Clemenceau favoured the introduction of a general law restricting the action of the Labour Federation, but his extreme Socialist colleagues M. Briand and M. Viviani thought that the enforcement of existing laws would meet the requirements of the situation. Unfortunately it is notorious enough that existing laws have not been properly enforced or things would never have reached the pass which all sensible and patriotic Frenchmen now deplore. The Prefect of the Seine has dismissed the Secretary General of the School Teachers Union who was one of the heads of the movement claiming for the School Teachers the right to combine under the Traffic Union Act. Five postmen have shared the same fate. These measures were hotly debated in the Cabinet and very nearly caused a split among Ministers. The Chamber reassembled on May 7th when the Socialists warmly attacked the Government for their manner of dealing with the Labour Federation. M. Briand, Minister of Public Worship, driven to bay by their onslaughts, exclaimed: "I am a Socialist still but not an Anarchist." M. de Clagny, a Nationalist and member of the Opposition, charged the Government, in a powerful speech, with inconsistency, insincerity and failure to keep any of their promises to the Democracy. He contended that the Government had to choose between their present system, founded upon the pretence that there was no danger possible from the extreme Left, or an open struggle with the enemies of Society by utilising all the elements of social preservation in order to ensure a government of order and peace. The debate was resumed on the following day, when M. Deschanel, ex-president of the Chamber, described the present situation as monstrous from the moral point of view. The Government unlawfully sought to combine the advantages of office and of opposition. The present anarchy should be ended by imposing upon all respect for the law. It was not impossible to break with the revolutionists without falling into the arms of the Right. The speaker appealed to the true Republican majority to defend the laws, the Republic and the Fatherland. It is scarcely probable that the debate will result in the defeat of the Government, but there may be a split in the Cabinet if the Socialists are not satisfied with the terms of the final order of the day that may be adopted. The country will certainly have to choose before long between a Republic in the simple acceptation of that designation, and a Socialist Republic with its collectivist Utopias, its revolutionary tendencies, and its inevitable anarchy. There is a bill at present in the vexed question of Church and State but this may be rudely disturbed when the time arrives for the liquidation of the property of the Church in sequestration, valued at about £28,000,000.

EX-GENERALISSIMO ON THE JENA DISASTER.

General Brugere until recently holding the high position of Generalissimo of the French army has just made an important statement to a press representative in connection with the Jena disaster which many Frenchmen will be disposed to regard as both unpatriotic and inexpedient. The general expressed the opinion that if the disaster were not due to malice, there had doubtless been imprudence, negligence or absence of surveillance. It was regrettable to be obliged to admit that for the last 5 or 6 years discipline both in the army and navy had been much relaxed. A large number of officers and non-commissioned officers were discouraged and when any fault was committed some of these sought to dissimulate it and did not venture to punish the guilty parties. It was easy to say that spontaneous combustion caused the explosion of the powder, but that explanation had the advantage of compromising nobody and of covering the responsibility of everybody. But scientifically it was insufficient; it had not been proved and he did not believe it. There must have been imprudence or some kind of negligence. After this startling indictment from so high an authority, what becomes of the French official reports and conclusions in the matter?

M. Herve the Socialist and anti-militarist agitator declares that the French anti-militarists will carry their propaganda even into the barracks of the German army.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

The beneficent effect of the Anglo-French entente continues to spread and we now have the satisfaction of recording the impending conclusion of Franco-Japanese entente which cannot fail to constitute another powerful factor for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. The news reached the press here by telegram from Tokio on the 5th instant and naturally created the greatest possible interest. It was known in well-informed quarters that negociations were proceeding between France and Japan but in the usual course it is customary with European Governments to publish information of projected conventions before the negotiations are completed. The Japanese Ambassador in Paris in a statement to a press representative said that the entente included on the one hand the guarantee of the independence and integrity of China and on the other that of the possessions of the two contracting Powers. It confirms the territorial *status quo* as resulting for Japan from the last war and for France from her situation in IndorChina. Thus from the French, Japanese and Chinese standpoints it is purely conservative and pacific. M. Kurino hoped that the legend of the yellow peril and of Japanese ambitions would be finally disposed of by the conclusion of the entente. The treaty did not contain commercial clauses relating to the Far East. It was purely political, but that fact did not prevent its having been taken into consideration during the negotiations for a loan at the beginning of this year. It comprised, however, no commercial or navigation convention. In answer to the question whether he considered that the recent Russo-Japanese agreement had finally removed all difficulties between Russia and Japan, M. Kurino said:—"Absolutely all of them." It is understood that England and Russia have approved of the general lines of the agreement.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

AN Indian gentleman, a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, has, says the *Statesman*, put himself into a rather ridiculous position. He is a member of the General Committee, and as such is entitled to a fee of Rs. 20 for every meeting he attends. If he attends every meeting during the year he can secure the substantial sum of Rs. 900. For the first two years of his tenure of office he generously waived his right to take the fee. Now he has evidently repented of his generosity and has applied to be paid all arrears of fees in a lump sum. The Committee has decided to refer the claim to the Corporation.

SIMLA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

Simla is now at its fullest. At the beginning of last week the hill people had their annual festival. The road from Simla to Mashobra was a streak six miles long of warm grey dust, within which trudged and trundled a cheerful crowd of round faced damsels in pink sarees and blue bangles, attended by swains who were sometimes in the red grandeur of the Government chuprassy and oftener in the brown homespun of the Simla cooly. All were bound for the cool depths of a deodar shaded gorge below the Gables Hotel, where sticky sweetmeats and hot savoury ghee refreshed them in intervals between the noisy gladness of the hillman's merry-go-round, and the more silent and anxious joys of pice risked in Lahoul Tommy Dodjer expended for good and all upon Vienna-made bracelets. A little brass goddess, who sits under the rough carved rafters of a small wooden temple at the end of the gorge, received many a prayer from hillman and maid, and the rain storm which descends upon Sipi carousers almost as regularly as upon the Calcutta Light Horse Camp, only threatened thunderously and left the dust in possession.

On Friday the white men and women in the station were engaged upon a not dissimilar outing, only their clothes were more elaborate, and the road that took them to the Viceregal Lodge garden, the Sipi of the occasion, was watered. I saw no little brass goddess, but have no doubt she was there either in the yellow walled Shamiana, where Lord Kitchener shook hands with Lord Minto, or behind the ice cream and tea pots which corresponded to the merry-go-rounds and the ghee. We were gloomier than the hill folk and I believe that the little Ranee from Central India who looked at us from behind a purdah mosquito net, omitted to repeat to her boy husband the challenge she had given him at Sipi to select his wife number two upon the spot, but we did our best, and our frocks, I am assured, were stunning.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson, who started for home on Wednesday, under the doctor's orders, to undergo a serious operation, was one of the cheeriest amongst us. Both he and his brave wife, who is to stay behind, have been the recipients of quite a considerable demonstration since the news of his indisposition became known. Every official, European and Indian, who has served under his orders, has experienced the benefit of his wide knowledge and catholic sympathy. Every individual who knows him, has felt the magic of the absolute unselfishness, which is the most characteristic feature of the man. Every one has wanted to show that they share in the misfortune, which we all hope confidently may be transitory, a misfortune which removes, at a most critical moment, the guiding hand of the Punjab. Lady Ibbetson moves with her daughter Miss Ibbetson into Oakover, the usual residence of the Financial Commissioner of the province, while Sir Denzil is away. The present Financial Commissioner, Mr. Gordon Walker, who has hitherto lived at Oakover, has gone over to Barnes Court, the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, where he is to be located during the period he is acting for Sir Denzil. The vacancy being only a temporary one, this fills it with the minimum dislocation of official business. Mr Douie has previously acted as Financial Commissioner, and now reverts to that post, while Mr. Popham-Young, whose name is honourably associated with the foundation of the Chenab Canal Colony, comes in as Settlement Commissioner, an obviously desirable arrangement at a time like the present when political unrest amongst the Sikh cultivators of Mr. Popham-Young's old charge contributes the most important portion of the Settlement Commissioner's cares.

No Simla season would be complete without its theatricals and the present one is no exception to the rule. During the past week the Amateur Dramatic Club have staged Robert Marshall's farcical romance "The Duke of Killicrankie" in our small theatre with much success. The plot turns upon the adventures of two charming dames, who are inveigled to an ancient castle in the Highlands by the faithful lovers they have respectively jilted. The climax is reached when the ladies think they have discovered that the scorn they have poured upon their worshippers has turned devotion into loathing, and when they decide in consequence to relent. Mrs. Wynne and Mrs. Bernard make two attractive ladies in distress. The zealous lovers are humourously played by "Mr Beaulieu" and Mr. Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson supply a delicious old couple of Scotch domestics. Miss Caspersz is a pretty lady's maid with the demurest of ways, and Miss Leslie does the prospective mother-in-law to a duke with becoming gravity. The society is now rehearsing "Dr. Wakes' Patient" and "The Yeomen of the Guard" which are to appear next month.

Ere this reaches you the annual Viceregal levee and State dinner will have been held. The small Simla races, which have filled well this year, take place on the 28th and following days. The State Ball is on the 30th. The annual outstation cricket match and Eton dinner are on the 4th June, Lord Minto acting as host to his old school-fellows. The masonic banquet, at which Lord Kitchener is to be present, takes place at the Town Hall on the 7th June, the hosts being the well known Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood which annually entertains the station besides carrying on an immense amount of useful and unostentious charitable work throughout the Punjab. The Horse Show is fixed for the 8th June; the polo tournament takes place in the week commencing June 10th. A military boxing competition is arranged to begin on the 11th. The Royal Artillery dinner on the 14th completes the programme of social events, which is this year a heavy one.

A camp of exercise upon very business-like lines has been held this week by the volunteers of the district upon the Taradevi slopes some six miles from Simla. The Simla contingent marched into the camp two hundred strong, last Friday, under its popular commanding officer Colonel Barrow, and found some hundred and twenty lads of the Sanawar company, under Captain Hildesley already in possession. Since then a great deal of useful work has been put in, the volunteers going backwards and forwards in the day time by special train to attend their offices in Simla and attending drills in the mornings and evenings. The proceedings were wound up on Wednesday with a very successful Gymkhana, when Colonel Barrow and his officers were at home, and a large number of visitors from Simla spent a pleasant afternoon at the camp. The Simla Volunteers are drawn chiefly from the clerical offices of the Government of India, and include also a company of cadets from the Bishop Cotton School. They are an exceptionally fine body of men and a camp of exercise like the one which has been in progress here, with the good fellowship and outdoor living involved, are certain to enhance the popularity of the corps, besides affording it opportunity for training of a kind that could be obtained in no other way. Incidentally the camp has given a practical demonstration of how easy of access are the slopes of Taradevi and of how useful they might be made as a residential suburb to the station, the railway offering ready means of communication with the Simla offices and requiring only the provision of the motor carriages, which are being used with so much success upon lines round London, to bring houses in this quarter nearer, for all practical purposes, to the centre of the station than are those now crowded up together in far less healthy locations upon the Kainthu and Chota Simla spurs.

The season has been, so far, an unusually cool one, which no doubt accounts in part for the terrible mortality from the plague still prevailing in the plains below Simla. To dismiss this epidemic with the statement that the people of the Punjab have been dying from it for some time past at the rate of fifty thousand per week gives but a faint idea of the deserted villages, the crops rotting upon the ground over wide areas for lack of men to reap them and the breaking up of home and family life inseparable from such calamity. The people have learnt to quit their villages and to camp out in the open when the disease appears, and the worst is now over for the year, since the hot winds of May invariably reduce the mortality, but the evil has attained such extraordinary magnitude that it is affecting the whole outlook of the people. In Simla, carpenters have become difficult to procure because the Jullunder district where most of them live has suffered so terribly. The plague is an undoubted factor, though perhaps not the principal one in connection with the much discussed unrest. It is also becoming important in changing the relations between population and sustenance, since the survivors inherit the property of those who succumb, and grow less inclined in consequence to work for themselves. The cool weather is not only reducing plague, it is also retarding the approach of the monsoon, though this is a matter about which much less is known.

EMPIRE DAY.

WORLD-WIDE CELEBRATIONS.

Honouring the Union Jack.

IMPERIAL EDUCATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

Empire Day was observed far more widely in Great Britain than has hitherto been the case.

The Union Jack was largely displayed.

Special addresses and appropriate celebrations took place in thousands of schools.

It is estimated that five million children saluted and cheered the Flag.

There were many special ceremonies and patriotic concerts.

The Stock Exchange was crammed with men singing the National Anthem, and business was long at a standstill.

There were the usual observances throughout the Colonies.

THE FEDERAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Earl of Crewe opened the Federal Conference on Education.

Almost all the Colonies and India were represented, and also the British Departments and Educational bodies.

The Earl of Crewe emphasized the happy provision for making Queen Victoria's Birthday a reminder of our great Imperial position and responsibilities.

He hoped that this was only the inauguration of a series of Conferences designed to promote Education and Unity in the Empire.

VICEROY'S STATE DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Lord Minto gave a State Dinner here last night. Eighty-one Heads of Departments and other high officials, including His Excellency Lord Kitchener, Mr. Gordon-Walker, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and all the Members of Council were present. There were no speeches, but His Excellency the Viceroy read out a couple of telegrams which arrived while at table: one of these was from Lord Meath and contained only the words "Nelson's Signal," which was received as an appropriate watchword for "Empire Day" in India. The other was from the Manager of the "Golden Temple" at Amritsar and ran: "Sikh community congratulate Your Excellency on 'Empire Day.'"

After dinner His Excellency held the usual Levée at which the entire male section of society was present, some 500 bows being made. His Excellency presented Medals to Lieutenant Duff and Kot Duffadar Gurmukh Singh during the Levée.

Most of those who attended the Levée went on to an "At Home" given by the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Finlay afterwards.

CELEBRATION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

To celebrate "Empire Day" the Band of the 2nd Cheshires gave a fine performance on the Marina here yesterday, the Programme including several patriotic selections.

The managers, teachers and pupils of several schools in Georgetown assembled to celebrate "Empire Day" yesterday. Mr. T. Anthonysawmy Pillay, Head Master of the Government Panchama Training School, was in the chair. Songs specially composed for the occasion were sung. Mr. A. Raju Moodelly read a paper on "Effects of British Rule in India."

The San Thome Primary School closed yesterday evening in honour of "Empire Day." The children went through a short Programme in Action, Kindergarten songs, a small Tamil drama and two songs on "Empire Day" and "Advantages of British Rule."

MASSED BAND PERFORMANCE IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 25.

"Empire Day" was celebrated by the performance of Massed Bands in Garrison at Mahomed Bagh. The Bands taking part were the Durham Light Infantry, Royal Dragoons and the Oxford Light Infantry.

An appropriate Programme of Music was played, and despite the sultry weather quite a number of people, including many ladies, attended.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

Complete Accord over the Agreement.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the French Cabinet, M. Pichon also read a telegram from the French Ambassador at Tokio, stating that France and Japan were now completely in accord regarding the Agreement, which was on the point of being concluded.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Satisfaction Promised.

LONDON, MAY 25.

In the French Cabinet M. Pichon read the reply of Morocco promising satisfaction of all the French demands.

The French Minister at Tangier, he said, had been instructed to ensure the effective accomplishment of these promises.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Eleven States have declared in favour of President Roosevelt for the third term.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S WIDOW.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The widow of President McKinley is dying of paralysis at Canton.

THE RAND STRIKE.

Meetings Prohibited.

SOLDIERS CHARGE STRIKERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

Meetings of Strikers on the Rand have been prohibited in the vicinity of the Mines.

The Queen's Bays charged a crowd who were attempting to make a demonstration at the Croesus Mine.

The leaders of the Strike movement are threatened with arrest if the demonstrations are renewed.

The situation threatens to revive the South African Political controversy.

The London Conservative Papers, while not sympathising with the Strikers, refer to the edifying spectacle of British Cavalry charging Britishers at the behest of a Dutch Government.

The Radicals declare that the Miners are fighting an alien plutocracy for the freedom of the Empire.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The Queen's Bays have charged the strikers at the Croesus Mine who were trying to persuade the workers to come out and several were injured.

The strikers are ignoring the fact that Mine meetings are prohibited and great indignation prevails. Unless there is a speedy improvement, it is probable that there will be bloodshed.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Trouble in San Francisco.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

Japan has complained to Washington of illtreatment of Japanese Restaurant keepers in San Francisco. Secretary Root has ordered an immediate investigation.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

Raid by Police.

ALIEN POLITICAL INTERFERENCE ARRESTED.

LONDON, MAY 25.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Police have raided a Reading Room belonging to Russian students.

Twenty-five people were arrested, but the majority were afterwards released.

This is connected with the vigorous campaign to prevent Russian students interfering in domestic politics.

JAPANESE DELEGATES TO THE HAGUE.

Reception at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Tsar has received the Japanese Delegates to the Peace Conference at the Hague, who were traversing St. Petersburg *en route* to the Hague.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Expulsion from Missouri Advised.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri has recommended the expulsion of the Standard Oil and Tributary Companies from the State.

THE NORTH POLE.

Wellman to Make Another Trip.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The American Explorer Wellman sails for Spitzbergen on June 1st, and from there he starts in a mammoth air-ship for the North Pole at the end of July.

The air-ship carries a dozen men, boats, sledges and dogs, and provisions for ten months.

"THE CHANZY".

LONDON, MAY, 24.

The German Gunboat *Luchs* has left Shanghai to help the *Chanzy*.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Prince Fushimi has visited the Battleship *Dreadnought* at Portsmouth.

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Middlesex has beaten Gloucestershire by ten wickets.

LONDON, MAY 25.

Sussex beat Hampshire by ten wickets.

Nottingham beat Leicester by nine wickets.

Lancashire beat Kent by six runs.

The match between Surrey and Warwickshire was drawn.

Oxford beat Worcestershire by 86 runs at Oxford.

The match between Yorkshire and Derbyshire was abandoned.

The South African team has beaten Essex by an innings and 99 runs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The death has occurred of Colonel Thomas Deane.

WITH reference to the departmental test for the Inspectors of Police, the Madras Government have passed orders, informing the Inspector-General that the test in Police Departmental Orders and Practice may be dispensed with in the case of Inspectors who have passed through the Provincial Training School, Vellore, but that those who do not go through the School should be required to pass the test.

THE FINNISH DIET.

Independence Sought.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 26.

At the State opening of the Finnish Diet the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne declared that internal independence was necessary for the fulfilment of Finland's mission of Civilization.

THE "KILBURN."

Turkish Aid for Salvage.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The crew of the "Kilburn" has arrived at Hodeidah. A salvage steamer is standing by. The Turkish authorities are despatching a gunboat to the spot.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A special London cablegram to the *Statesman* of the 25th instant states that Mr. Nelville Chamberlain reports that Mr. J. Chamberlain has much benefited by his rest abroad and is returning to London next week.

He will not resume public life, however, for a year or more.

UNREST IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Armed Police Despatched to Munshiganj.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 24.

Mr. Allen, the District Magistrate, left for Munshiganj last evening on receiving an urgent message from the Sub-Divisional Officer of that place saying that serious disturbances were apprehended in and about the place.

A body of armed police left this morning to reinforce the local force at Munshiganj.

News of actual disturbances is also reaching here from the interior of the Naraingani Sub-Division, where it is reported plunder and outrage are going on as in other places.

Manikganj is perfectly quiet, though it was agitated some days ago.

DISPOSAL OF THE RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The Dacca correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires that the result of the Akhowrah rioting case is as follows:—

Eighty-seven persons were arrested and 72 sent up for trial. Sixteen have been convicted and sentenced to three, four and six months' rigorous imprisonment including two leading agitators who have been sentenced to four and six months simple imprisonment respectively with a fine of Rs. 500 and further bound over for one year.

Four accused were acquitted and 18 discharged for want of evidence, while some and in the two big cases all the accused were committed to the Sessions, a total of 30 persons.

In the case of assault on the police, the accused received one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Still another looting case is reported from the Baphya District. Fifty police have been sent there. Other districts are quiet.

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A Silchar telegram to the *Statesman* says that a serious riot took place in the Silchar bazaar at noon of the 23rd instant.

Two Gurkhas were seriously wounded.

On the 22nd instant the Majgram Tea Garden remittance was looted on the way between Uderband and the garden.

A Rajbahi telegram dated yesterday reports looting at Ekdala on Tuesday and Kishore on Thursday.

A Marwari at Keshore wounded several assailants before he was overpowered and he is now in hospital.

The town of Rajshahi itself is now threatened and being guarded by armed police under the orders of the Magistrate himself.

ILLEGAL IMPOSTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

A correspondent writing to the *Englishman* says that the present unrest in Eastern Bengal is not due alone to boycott by "National Volunteers" but to illegal enhancements of land rents, exactions by *peshkars* and *amlas*, and oppression by money-lenders, which has led the Mahomedan tenants to believe that the time has arrived to rid themselves of these harpies for ever. Not only do these money-lenders levy extortionate interest, but they make the helpless ryots pay all sorts of illegal imposts. One impost, more than all others, which is bitterly resented by the Mahomedan ryot, is that known as *iswar britti*—devoted by pious Hindu money-lenders to the construction and maintenance of *Kalibaris* and other Hindu temples, and it is this exaction which the Moulvies have been denouncing with all the passion of Mahomedan religious fervour.

SUITS BY ZEMINDARS FOR DAMAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Mr. Pugh, it is understood, has been engaged by Government in the damage suits brought by several Zemindars at Jamalpur.

SALUTARY EFFECT OF THE ORDINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

A Dacca correspondent telegraphs:—Generally, the Eastern Bengal districts are quieter. 66 persons have been convicted in connection with the riots in the Mymensingh District and 150 more have been arrested and are under trial.

The total number of Military Police drafted into the disturbed centres is now 510; additions to the Civil Police are 154; and 100 more are to be placed at Backerganj, Jamalpur, and Tipperah.

Two small riots have occurred in Serajganj, due to the idea that the price of salt was two pice, whereas shopkeepers were charging three pice. 19 persons have been arrested and 50 Military Police have been sent there.

In some places, the proposed meetings were abandoned owing to the publication of the Ordinance.

TELEGRAPH RATES ENHANCEMENT.

From the 1st proximo the present rates per word *viâ* Bhamo from India and Burma will be increased:—

(1) By five annas to Annam, Siam, Visayas Islands, and Offices in Corea; and

(2) by four annas to Tonquin, Cochin China, Cambodia, Laos, Japan, Luzon, and Poulo-Condore Island.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT KODAIKANAL.

Dr. Hume's Address on the Present Unrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

At the Missionary Conference now being held in Kodaikanal the Reverend Dr. R. A. Hume of Ahmednagar delivered a powerful address on the present unrest in India and its influence on Missionary effort.

Dr. Hume calls himself a native of India. His sympathetic treatment of the subject won for him the closest attention. After speaking of the unrest that prevails in other parts of the world, Dr. Hume traced the fundamental cause of the present unrest to the "growing sense of worth and the claims of the individual man and his consequent effort to gain large opportunities" brought about in India by manifold agencies, such as "education, the teaching of English literature and history; railroads and commerce, intercourse with the West, and considerably by direct and indirect influence of Missions." This unrest, he said, was sure to manifest itself in crude mistakes and injurious ways. Though some manifestations of unrest in India are mistaken and wrong, the bottom of the fact is that many people are becoming more conscious of need and the desire and capacity for betterment in thought, in religion, in political power and in social and economic opportunities.

In respect of the attitude of the Missionary in the present crisis, the speaker held, it was his duty to (1) understand it; (2) sympathise with whatever is legitimate and good in it; (3) on account of such knowledge and sympathy refrain from unwise criticism and opposition and rejoice in it as it grows in maturity, balance and faithfulness. In a word, the amount of faith, hope and love in the Missionary body will largely determine its influence on Missionary and Christian life in India. Yet in order that the present unrest may help Missionary effort, the Missionary also needs, in wise and firm ways, to show both Christians and non-Christians the dangers of the movement and what appears to him wrong and injurious in its different phases. Timorousness or goody-goodness or weak reticence is neither Christian nor wise.

Dr. Hume was followed by the Reverend J Mathers of the London Missionary Society of Bangalore, who treated the question on the same high plane. Reverend Mathers cautioned his fellow-Missionaries against viewing the present movement with a religious bias or with superficial judgment.

Mr. V. Krishnasawmy, who had been invited to speak on the subject by the Conference, said that in order to understand the present situation in India we must enquire as to the exact extent of the unrest. A great deal of misconception existed on this point which arose from ignorance on the part of the rulers of the true feeling of the people, due largely to their not knowing the Vernacular. The Telegraph and the Press had also given exaggerated accounts. Newspapers, he said, are not an unmixed blessing. The causes of unrest were various. First and foremost was the spread of Education. Seventy years of educational progress had produced great changes in the thoughts and aspirations of the people. Another influence was the uprising of Japan. Too much importance had been attached to Japan's success, and the Indians forgetting that Japan is one united country—one people and of one race. Another cause was the feeling among Indians that the white man does not like men of a different color. We have examples of this in Australia, South Africa and America. This is an important cause. Still another reason is the system of administration. Educated Indians feel they cannot rise to their full height under a foreign Government. Equality and opportunity are not given them. Adverting to the manner in which the unrest is manifested, Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer held that the practical cause of the present agitation was the extremist party. This party was made up of three classes, none of which had any element of permanence:—

(1) Men consumed by their own ambition;
(2) Men disappointed in life by failures;
(3) School-boys.

The speaker stated that personally he had no patience with those who encouraged school-boys to take part in politics.

Addressing the Missionaries, Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer said, they had an important mission to fill in the present crisis. He regarded the Missionaries as intermediaries between the Government and the people. They could be the peace-makers. Theirs was a great responsibility and a privilege. They should mix freely with the people; make them their friends and put down colour hatred. Educational Missionaries might do much among the school-boys in developing true patriotism. The speaker also made a plea for Industrial education. Out of 10,000 University candidates only 2,000 were successful. What, he asked, is to become of this remaining 8,000. Manual instruction, he said, should form an integral part of education. Boys would thus be weaned from politics and become ideal citizens. In conclusion, the speaker made a moving appeal to the Missionaries to make the most of their opportunity, and enter into real sympathy with the people of India in their aspirations after freedom.

A general discussion followed.

BARRISTER'S UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

Mr. Syed Khelafat Hussain Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

An unusual case which aroused considerable interest amongst the members of the legal profession in Calcutta came up for hearing at the High Court, to-day, when Sir Francis Maclean and a Full Bench sat in judgment on Mr. Syed Khelafat Hussain, a Mahomedan Barrister who had been found guilty of breaches of professional etiquette.

The offences had occurred in connection with a Dr. and Mrs. Maloney, former friends of Mr. Syed Hussain's. He had acted professionally for Mrs. Maloney without the medium of a Solicitor and had offered to do so for fees reduced far below the recognised standard. Subsequently he had written demanding a sum of ten gold mohurs in consideration of his not appearing against her in a law suit.

After hearing Mr. Eardley Norton for Mr. Hussain and the Advocate General Sir Francis Maclean passed judgment severely condemning Mr. Hussain's conduct and concluded thus:—

"I think we must mark our condemnation of your conduct by suspending you for a period. I don't know that the period of suspension is so important as the stigma attached to it. I think we are taking a very lenient view of the case when we suspend you for a period of three calendar months.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE CLAIMS.

Large Recognition by Mr. Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A special cablegram to the *Statsman* from London, dated May 25, says that Mr. Morley and the India Council have finally formulated a workable scheme for giving prominent Natives large representation on the various bodies having effective control of Indian affairs.

Mr. Morley will make an important announcement when introducing the Indian Budget giving probably an extra day discussion.

BINNY AND CO.

Declaration of 2nd Dividend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY. 25

The late firm of Binny and Co., pay a second dividend of 4 annas in the rupee on the 5th of June.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE REVISION BILL.

Submission to an Expert Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The following Resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department appeared in the *Gazette of India*:—

The Government of India have had under their consideration for some time past the question of amending the Code of Civil Procedure. An Amending Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations in 1901, and was reported on by a Select Committee in 1903. The Bill, as revised by that Committee, was subjected to considerable criticism and has since been re-considered and re-arranged by the Legislative Department of the Government of India. It will, in due course, be again brought before the Legislative Council; but before that is done the Governor-General in Council has decided to re-submit it to a small Committee of Experts of such standing that an examination by them will, His Excellency in Council feels assured, command public confidence.

The Committee will be constituted as follows:

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, Legal Member of Council.

MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis W. Maclean, Chief Justice of Bengal; the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Hon'ble Mr. S. Iemay; and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.

The Committee will meet in Simla early in June, and the Government of India hope to proceed with the Bill at Calcutta during the Session of 1907-1908.

EASTERN BENGAL CIVIL REVENUE.

Returns for April.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The last month has been a bumper one in spite of the unrest and of boycotting in Eastern Bengal. The returns in to-day's *Gazette of India* show Rs. 6,32,00,000 of the Government of India Civil Revenue directly brought to account in April against Rs. 5,66,00,000 in the corresponding month last year.

Substantial increases are recorded under all the heads of Customs, Registration, Stamps, and Excise, which clearly indicate prosperity. Even the Opium receipts have gone up—the alleged success of the anti-smoking crusade in China notwithstanding.

The only material falling off is in Salt Revenue, which is due to the reduction of the rate of duty.

Railway returns tell a similar tale, the figures published to-day for the six weeks ending with the 11th instant showing gross earnings of a quarter of a crore in excess of those of the corresponding period last year.

NORTHERN INDIA KENNEL ASSOCIATION.

Consideration of Memorial by Government.

QUESTION OF RABIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

"We mentioned lately," says the *Pioneer*, "that the Northern India Kennel Association had memorialised the Viceroy, through their President, on the subject of rabies, suggesting the enquiry whether measures of precaution and prevention might not be more generally enforced by local authorities. We understand that the Government of India have taken the question up, and that it is not unlikely Simla, where there has been a good many cases of dog-bite, may be made the object lesson in what can be done by thorough measures. The semi-isolated situation of Simla is, of course, favourable to effective action."

STORES COMMITTEE REPORT.

Submission to Mr. Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25

The recommendations of the Government of India on the Report of the recent Stores Committee have just been sent Home to the Secretary of State for India.

The Report has not yet been published.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

A special telegram to the *Statesman* informs that paper that the *Lancet* in a leading article strongly attacks Mr. Morley and the Indian Government for not formulating a scheme against plague. It says:—"It is doubtful if the Indian Government realises their grave responsibility. Over a million deaths have occurred since the matter came under consideration. Money and machinery are required and not Oriental procrastinations."

The *Lancet* urges that a special service should be created to carry out inoculation and other measures.

INDO-TIBET TRADE ROUTE.

Prospective Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

It may be remembered that last summer a couple of Sapper officers and a small party went to survey the Hindustan-Tibet road to Shipki, with view to ascertaining what was needed to improve the trade route to Gartok, the newly opened mart in Western Tibet.

A good line was got and an estimate of the cost made out, and the matter now rests with the Secretary of State

THROUGH CENTRAL ASIA.

Major Fielding to Go with a Russian Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

Major Fielding, officiating Military Secretary to the Viceroy, who is resigning and leaving India, intends to travel home by way of Central Asia and Russia.

According to present arrangements Major Fielding will leave Simla on the 3rd June and proceed to Srinagar where he will spend about a week in fitting out for his journey.

In Kashmir he will join Captain Polostoff of the Russian Army, who was on the Staff of General Kuropatkin and has also been Russian Military Attaché in London. They will march to Leh over Sasser Pass (17,000 feet) and the Karakorum Pass (18,550 feet) to Khotan, thence make their way to Yarkand and Kashgar and get into Russian territory near Andijan.

The journey will take about four months.

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

A Narrative of the Mutiny.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION.

IX.

To those assembled at the Flagstaff Tower, the explosion of the Magazine could have but one meaning—it plainly told, or seemed to tell, that the rebels had penetrated into the heart of the city and would be upon them before long: it had, at all events, the effect of deciding the movements of the Company of the 38th Regiment. The men who had previously hesitated became actually hostile, and taking possession of two guns which had been sent up to increase the defences of that position, they prepared to point them against the Tower. It was now evident that nothing more could be effected: the troops—almost to a man—had revolted; the jail-birds, as at Meerut, had been released; the Delhi population, composed principally of ignorant and bigotted Mahomedans, were up in arms: this intelligence would shortly be conveyed to the surrounding inhabitants, who were chiefly Georgiers—a race of savage marauders—and by them escape would be cut off. Not an instant was to be lost. Brigadier Graves perceived this, and advised every one to escape as best he could: his own conscience was clear: he had done his duty, and now that the inevitable hour of departure had arrived, he remained the last to leave the ancient capital of the Mogul. Some on foot, others crowded in carriages, a few riding, the remnants of the Europeans left Delhi: the greater proportion of them, as we know, met with all but insurmountable difficulties and dangers, and the escapes of many remind one of the supernatural.

Meanwhile, the rebels reigned supreme in Delhi. Undismayed by the loss incurred at the Magazine—perhaps thereby rendered more furious—they ruthlessly pursued every Christian. The officers' bungalows were all entered and searched: they were not, in a single instance, pillaged by the Sepoys, who significantly remarked that they wanted only life.

It will be sufficient to add that, from the first moment, the King of Delhi shewed sympathy with the revolters: the Europeans who fled to him for refuge he handed over to their tender mercies; their several regiments he called after the names of his sons; he proclaimed himself Emperor of India; and after the first few days of disorder he appointed Lall Khan, a Subahdar of the 3rd Cavalry, Commander-in-Chief of his Army. He threw for a great stake, and was more than once within an ace of winning it.

I cannot conclude this portion of my narrative without paying the homage which is due to those civil and military servants who have in every respect deserved well of their country. Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow and his brother Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab, in this crisis, not only nobly sustained their great reputation, but rose to a height in public estimation beyond which it is impossible to ascend. Sir Henry especially, with the smallest means at his disposal, effected the greatest marvels; for with 500 Europeans he held the most disaffected city in Asia, and kept at bay the inhabitants of a province larger than England; while Sir Hugh Massey Wheeler, at Cawnpore, successfully defended a barrack containing 200 Europans against thousands of Natives thirsting for their blood.

SOME JUNGLE NOTES.

To my intense delight Jim announced he had got through his files of work, for the time being, and that I could pack up a few necessaries for a three days' trip in the jungles. Poor dear, he has had a busy time, scarcely a spare moment to talk over anything.

The unexpected news of a holiday I greeted therefore with joy, as Jim is a different person in his shikar kit to what he is when near office, surrounded with puttawallas and worried with work which he carries on in a chupper office under the trees up here. I have copied Jim's kit in a ladylike way, as far as possible, and always keep it ready for use: ribbed shikar cloth short skirt, Norfolk jacket and topee covered with a bit of the same greeny brown mixture and high field boots made by the Mahableswar *mochee*. I say 'the' because there is one of them, who knows how to cut a boot to walk in; he also makes me soft sambar belts and shoes—and, by the way, if there is any housekeeper who wants a tip, get him to cover her a knife board with the same, and she will find Madoo the Mussal will take more pride in polishing her cutlery, and the effect will be twice as good as if the knives are cleaned on the Kamptulicon board of the day.

We had news from an old friend of ours, patel of a village, to come out to him, so we started off, knowing he had something of interest. We have done him a good turn once or twice, Jim in an official way, and I have been able to help his family out of the medicine chest. His little boy was in great agony one day; with a few simples I was able to relieve the pain, the gratitude of his people was most touching, and if there is any "kubber" within miles, we are the first to get it. On the present occasion we were to go after some bear. It was a long climb down into the valley and up on to the big hills opposite. I do not pretend to have a man's strength on these arduous climbs, so I take advantage of Gunoo's shoulder, to steady me down the cooly paths, and two of them take hold of the ends of a clean pugree cloth which I put behind me, and they pull me up. I learnt this way of climbing in Skye, where we went up the Quirang in a given time; there were two reasons for doing it quickly: my hostess bred and born in the Highlands thought the little Sassenach would never reach the top, and the Captain only landed us from the yacht on condition we returned in time for him to reach harbour with the tide—both feats were performed satisfactorily. And we had fresh herrings for supper! We rested mid-day on a plateau under some trees, and the shikari showed us a place where there had been a fight between a sambar and bear. The ground was much torn up. We saw the marks of the sambar and evidence of the fight. I wish we had had the luck to see it. We spent some spare time, before the coolies were ready to start, in turning over stones, hunting for scorpions. We found several specimens, but we only brought a limited amount of bottles and spirit, so had to stop that amusement. We got to our tent rather late and tired, and the next morning Jim went off after bear.

I spent the day searching for some botanical specimens, and watching the men take some honeycomb for us. The bees often make their nests on the overhanging cliff, on the steep sides of the hill. I wonder if they chose these inaccessible spots so as to be out of the reach of the bear, who are fond of honey. The men fixed a rope firmly to a tree, one of them was lowered over the top with a bundle of dry grass and green bushes; when he got below the comb, he set fire to the grass and smoked the bees away and so took the honey. I watched the proceedings at a safe distance through my glasses. Jim got a couple of bear. Our next march was to a distant hill where some men were digging pits and prospecting for manganese ore. They said that nearly every day they saw a tiger go past the works. It apparently took no notice of them, as they on their part were careful not to interfere with it. They refused, however, to assist in any way in beating for it, as they feared if it was disturbed without being killed, it might turn savage, and they would be unable to proceed with their work; so after consultation with the manager it was agreed to let it alone. There was no doubt of the truth of the story of these men, as the pugs of a tiger could be traced. We came across some wild dogs, on the road in the early morning, five of them together. I hear there were a lot about the ghauts a few years ago, and that they were supposed to have cleared or frightened away the game; recently we saw some sambar tracks up here, so there are a few left. Birds are in full song now, and if one walks away to some quiet spot in the woods there is quite a concert going on amongst the bul-buls and thrushes which have not been so plentiful as they are now, any year since the famine.

MAHABLESHWAR LASS.

THE King has approved the following promotions in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service:—Mr. M. de C. Findlay, C.M.G., Councillor at his Majesty's Agency at Cairo, to be his Majesty's Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg. Mr. Ronald Graham, first secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Councillor at his Majesty's Agency at Cairo.

MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 25.

Whatever the ultimate fate of the new hill railway may be, its success is assured in one respect. The terminus at the bazaar has provided a meeting-place for all the loafers and loungers on the hill who assemble a full hour in advance, to see the evening train come in. This station is about four times the necessary size. It seems to have been reproduced from some drawing of a station on the main line dealing with important traffic. When the train comes puffing in with a slight catch in its breath, it discharges the contents of a couple of Bombay tramcars (average loads) and then one sees that a small open shed and a sentry box for tickets would do all the business of the terminus. Its true function is however already clearly established. What Scandal Point is to Bombay, so is the station to Matheran plateau. Roomy seats have been built around the adjacent trees, there is ample room for movement, and all that need be added is a stall for the sale of sweetmeats, fruit, cold and coloured drink &c., and the Matheran exchange (of gossip) will be complete. The promises of rapid transit are not yet realised. The coolies who carry passengers up the hill in chairs can generally beat the train by half an hour, and, once at the terminus, the traveller has to make his way to his destination which may be a considerable distance off.

The chief charm of the railway journey is the series of fine views the traveller obtains, from the open carriages, of parts of the hill unseen from the road, but against this is the possibility of being enveloped, at certain places, in black smoke from the engine whose chimny cannot be raised on account of the one tunnel it has to traverse. Many people still prefer to be carried or to ride up the hill, and if the present contractor would have the courage to "scrap" the cumbrous and dirty vehicles of his predecessor and get new and properly designed chairs of half the present average weight, his chance of business would be good. In any case there will be an increased demand for transport on the hill top, and for this a rickshaw without hood, strong, light, and with removable cushions is wanted. If the springs are good, no rubber tyres will be needed.

Meanwhile speculation is rife as to the time of arrival of the monsoon. Last year the forecast of one of the hill natives was confirmed with singular accuracy, being correct as to-day, and only one and a half hours out as to time. The man seems to have given his opinion a good fortnight in advance, and as he has for years been the weather prophet of the hill, it would be very interesting to know on what signs he bases his calculations. Is it the growth of plants, or the movements of insects or birds? There can be no doubt that these are moved by influences beyond the reach of all meteorological instruments. The local weather prophet, like a prudent man, will only speak for his own hill, but his success makes it well worth while to enquire into his methods.

The Sunday morning bazaar continues to be one of the chief attractions of the European visitors whose cameras no longer alarm the hill coolie. On the contrary, for a consideration, many of them will pose any number of times. To these simple folk, from remote village in the valley or on the hillside, the bazaar with its stores of cheap trinkets and local produce must prove a great attraction. It is here that they purchase their weekly supply of dried fish whose fragrance is so great that it has to be displayed in a remote corner of the bazaar. Here the village belles buy the necklaces which form such a considerable part of their clothing, and as fashion rules their ornaments as it does among ladies in Bombay, the present mode is a dark blue and white bead which is made not only into multiple necklaces but even into "dog collars."

The potency of the dried fish was the subject of a conversation between a resident and his guest at Matheran. "What is it", asked the guest, "that your cook uses to give the curry such an exquisite flavour?" "Do you remember," replied the host, "what you said about the smell in the bazaar last Sunday morning"? "Oh! about the smell of dead first that smites one's nose a quarter of a mile off?" "Just so, My cook fries a bit of the roe, pounds it to powder, and puts just a pinch in the curry. *That's* what gives it the flavour you like." The secrets of curry flavouring seem to resemble those of the manufacture of eau de cologne.

Before leaving this subject a few words may be devoted to the filthy condition of the service room or verandah in some of the hotels. In one of them the smell of rotting sullage blows every day into the dining room to the disgust of the visitors whose protests have so far failed to bring about a remedy. If the owners were compelled to frame, and fix in a prominent place, a periodical sanitary report, there would be an end to accumulation of filth, the result of sheer laziness. The Rugby Hotel continues to be the favourite resort of that portion of the visitors who like to "make things hum," and who think that "the best of all ways for extending your days is to steal a few hours from the night."

The Ghymkhana Hotel has reduced its visitors' list by raising the rate to Rs. 7 per day, and the Granville, which last year was distinguished by the number and lung-power of its babies, is now conspicuous for pet dogs and for the noise they can make. Last year, a poor young (unmarried) man, after suffering for several nights between two nurseries, declared his conviction that Herod was a much maligned person; he even threatened to propose the health of the Good King Herod during dinner, just to see if the mothers would betray any sign of a conscience. But he did not. He went elsewhere. There should be a Reservation at all Matheran hotels for noisy babies—or rather for the adults who cannot manage them.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

"THE United Service Magazine" for May has a varied military contest bill very creditable indeed to the Editor's judgment and health of mind. There are practical articles on light Field Howitzers, the Royal Garrison Artillery, and Modern Military Rifles—the last by Major de la Bere, Royal Scots Fusiliers—some interesting observations on the Chinese soldier by Major C. D. Bruce; a note on "The Beginning of Armies" by Captain Owen Wheeler, and other interesting original matter. A translation of Clausewitz "On War" is proceeding, and that of the famous "Summer Night's Dream" is concluded in the present number.

The Eastern Command Office closes on the 31st of May, and the Office of the General Commanding Northern Army opens at Naini Tal on the 1st of June, and remains there for the rest of the season.

SAD ACCIDENT AT KASAULI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 25.

A Kasauli correspondent says:—I have to record a sad accident that resulted in the death of Corporal Wright of the 12th Lancers last week at about 2-20 p.m. on the 17th instant. We were all much startled by the sound of a loud explosion from the direction of the Parade Ground. It is quite impossible to say how the accident occurred, but there is a rumour that some gunpowder that unfortunate man was burying in some unaccountable way became ignited and exploded. Corporal Wright was much injured and though at once taken to the Station Hospital, he succumbed to the injuries he had received before any explanation could be gathered from him.

Many windows in the institute and the School were knocked out and broken, but no further damage was done.

BICYCLE THIEF'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MAY 25.

A bearer in the employ of a European gentleman, having stolen and sold to a native his master's bicycle, dreading the consequence of his offence, blew his brains out with his master's gun [illegible] almost in his presence and that of the police who were investigating the case.

ALLEGED TRESPASS.

Mr. Ball's Fine Remitted on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MAY 25.

A very curious case, in which Mr. G. Ball, late Manager of the Ganges Flour Mills Co., was charged by Mr. G. Fettiss, Mr. Ball's successor, with trespass with intent to annoy and insult him, came up on appeal before the District Judge against the conviction and sentence of Rs. 50 fine passed by the Joint Magistrate.

In the written statement Mr. Fettiss stated that Mr. Ball trespassed with intent to annoy and insult him but was unable to prove or sustain the allegation in his evidence, having admitted in cross-examination that he didn't know why Mr. Ball had entered the Mill.

The District Judge therefore reversed the sentence and set aside the finding of the Lower Court.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Hyderabad and Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 26.

The *Pioneer* understands that it is settled that the Viceroy will pay a visit to the Nizam before going to Burma this Autumn. The details of the journey are not yet settled precisely. His Excellency will probably arrive in Hyderabad early in November and immediately after completing his visit will make his way to a part on the East Coast above Madras and cross over in the Indian Marine steamer to Rangoon arriving there about the 20th of November.

A full month will be spent in Burma and the Viceroy will reach Calcutta about the 20th December.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Punjabi Mill "Durwan" Maltreated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

A hundred coolies of the Bengal Cotton Mill in Garden Reach committed a brutal assault on Friday on a Bengal policeman who was called in to discover who were throwing brickbats into the quarters of the New Punjabi ex-sepoy *Durwan*. These men are strict disciplinarians and consequently very unpopular with the lazy and scheming mill hands.

As soon as the policeman entered the Mill premises some 100 mill coolies attacked him. The policeman rushed into a room and bolted the door from within, but the infuriated coolies forced open the door, and dragging him out belaboured him mercilessly with their clenched fists and kicked him. The policeman was rendered insensible before his assailants left him and dispersed.

Seven men have been arrested and placed on trial.

The injured policeman is in hospital in a bad way.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Herbert Risley is granted two months' leave, from the 27th of June, Sir Harold Stuart officiating.

Captain T. S. Novice, I.M.S., is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Annett to be Supernumerary Agricultural Chemist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture.

Mr. K. Hewlett is confirmed in the Civil Veterinary Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. de Rhe Philips is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, *vice* Mr. Ogden, on leave.

Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff, from leave, is posted as Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the Central Provinces *vice* Mr Schmidt, transferred to Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. W. Watson, I. M. S., is granted one year's leave and Captain G. D. Franklin, I.M.S., to be Medical Officer of His British Majesty's Consulate at Turbat, Haidari.

Captain R. E. A. Hamilton to be Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

Major P. C. Haig, I. M. S, is granted eighteen months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate as Comptroller in the Paper Currency Department *vice* Mr. Barrow, on privilege leave.

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to be Assistant Comptroller.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander M. W. Farewell to be Staff Officer of the R. I. M. Dockyard at Kidderpore *sub pro tem.*

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. W. E. S. McGregor to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-West Railway, *vice* Major Murray, on leave.

Major W. C. Smythe, R. E, is granted six months' leave and Mr. W. A. Johns, officiates as Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

INDIAN CROP REPORT.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 22nd May:—

Rain during week in parts Kaira, Kanara, East Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, and Palanpur. Standing crops generally in good condition, except for slight damage by locusts in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Threshing of rabi crops continues in parts of Sind, Khandesh, and Nasik. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Palanpur, and Cutch. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues. Fodder supply sufficient, except in parts Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Drinking water sufficient, except in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Deccan, and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes insufficient in parts of Surat, Deccan, Karnatak, and Baroda. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak 20 to 37 per cent., in Deccan 21 to 31 per cent., and elsewhere 3 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During week ending 11th instant, 26 persons on gratuitous relief in Belgaum.

THE Report of the proceedings of the fourteenth Madras Provincial Conference held at Tinnevelly in June last, year has just been published. The Secretary explains that special efforts were made to have it published within two or three months after the Conference, but the Official Reporter was laid up with a prolonged illness, and that since his recovery he and the publishers (Messrs. G. A. Natesaan and Co.) had taken steps to finish the work as speedily as possible. An account of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and the Industrial and Social Conference is appended to the Report. The Report has been well planned and, in spite of its belated publication it will be read with interest. The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. Gurusawmy Iyer and the Secretaries are to be congratulated on what proved to be a most successful Session of the Madras Provincial Conference at Tinnevelly.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or is falling out, the "The Mexican Hair Renewer" for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair exceedingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD CROMER'S GOOD-BYE.

Last Words to Egypt.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CAIRO.

ADVICE FOR THE FUTURE.

Lord Cromer on Saturday, May 4, took official farewell of Egypt and the speech he delivered on the occasion in the Opera House, Cairo, was not only a brief review of what has been achieved during his residence in the country, but contained also words of advice to his successor, Sir Elden Gorst. The occasion, was historical, and not without an element of sadness. Lord Cromer urged caution and slowness in the matter of reforms, for those which have already been effected "have not, as yet, been thoroughly assimilated by the mass of the population." In conclusion, he recommended to Sir Eldon Gorst the motto, "Be of good cheer."

If proof were required of Lord Cromer's popularity amongst all classes in Egypt was clearly demonstrated in the Opera House, when he took formal farewell of the country whose destinies he has guided for so long. The house was filled to overflowing, and one thousand persons had to be refused admission. The spectacle was one not without sadness. On the stroke of six Lord Cromer walked on the stage. His appearance was the signal for the whole audience to rise and break into loud cheering. The Band played the National Anthem.

It was clear that he was deeply affected, and it was with an effort that he controlled his feelings. The first to speak was the Comte Serionne, Director of the Suez Canal, who spoke on behalf of the European residents, official and unficial. To him Lord Cromer replied in French. Then spoke Fehmy Pasha, the Prime Minister, on behalf of the natives of the country and the officials of the Egyptian Government. On the conclusion of the Premier's address, which was full of admiration for work accomplished, Lord Cromer rose and delivered what will probably rank as the most eloquent and brilliant speech ever made in that country.

After praising the late Khedive (Tewfik Pasha) Nubar Pasha and Riaz Pasha, the speaker turned to Fehmy Pasha, and his remark that the Prime Minister was one of the most thorough gentlemen he had ever met caused the house to ring with applause. Lord Cromer's allusion to those people who dared insinuate that the country had not improved morally again brought down the house. It is earnestly to be hoped that these, remarks, coming as they do from such an authority, will have the effect of closing the mouths of those whose constant endeavour it is to undermine the British Empire and to bring disgrace on their own countrymen abroad. What Lord Cromer had to say regarding the present Khedive was naturally listened to with the greatest interest. His declaration, too, as to the permanency of the British occupation will exercise a most beneficial effect on the country. Loud applause greeted his references to Sir Eldon Gorst (who was present) and the speaker's advocacy of the simple policy of the 'truth.'

On the conclusion of Lord Cromer's speech the audience rose in a body cheering frantically, and the subject of the applause was visibly touched. He shook hands with the Princes. Ministers, native notables and many others. Then, as he reached the end of the stage, he turned round and waved a last farewell. Thus closed a scene the memory of which will abide for ever in the minds of those who witnessed it. There was history in it and also pathos.

Lord Cromer who was enthusiastically greeted on rising, said: I am not going to dwell at any length upon the history of the past, neither can I allude to all those with whom it has been my privilege to cooperate in the creation of a new Egypt. I will only say that I have always felt that I had much more than my share of public praise for whatever good has recently been done in this country. I could have effected nothing without the hearty co-operation of others, Egyptian and European, our countrymen, as well as those of other nationalities. Amongst those I should like to say no one has done more useful work than Mr. Findlay, who during my absence late years has acted for me in circumstances of somewhat peculiar difficulty. Although, as I have said, I cannot speak of all those with whom I have co-operated, yet one or two personalities come so vividly before my mind on the present occasion that I perforce must mention some names. In the first place, I should like to say a word or two of one to whom, in my opinion, the public has never yet done sufficient justice. I allude to the late Khedive, his Highness Tewfik Pasha. Tewfik Pasha understood his country and his countrymen well. He constituted an admirable link between the reformers, whose zeal he at all times tempered, and the people, whose ultra-conservative fears of reform he used his influence to allay. History will be unjust if it does not accord to Tewfik Pasha a somewhat important niche in the Valhalla of Oriental potentates. He did not himself take any very active part in the regeneration of Egypt, but he was wise enough to encourage and support those who were working for its regeneration.

AN OLD AND TRUSTED FRIEND.

Another great figure of the past comes prominently to my mind on the present occasion. Gentlemen, those who are acquainted with the past history of Egypt and who also have read my recent annual report, will recognise that the proposals which have been brought forward in connection with modifying the *regime* of the Capitulation are the natural complement of the great and statesmanlike work originally projected by Nubar Pasha. I would mention the name of another Egyptian statesman whom I am glad to see here this afternoon. I allude to my old and trusted friend Riaz Pasha. Gentlemen, little or no courage is now required on the part of the young Egyptian who poses as a reformer, but it was not so always. Ismail Pasha had some very drastic methods of dealing with those who did not bow before him. Nevertheless, some thirty years ago, Riaz Pasha stood forth boldly to protest agtinst the maladministration that then prevailed in Egypt. He was not afraid to bell the cat. I admired his courage, and, though at subsequent periods I frequently differed from my old friend and colleague, I have never ceased to regard him with esteem, I may almost say affection, which his sterling qualities so well merit.

What can I say of my valued friend Fehmy Pasha, with whom during so many years I have been on terms of intimate personal friendship? In the first place, I can say that he is one of the most thorough gentlemen I have ever met in my life. Perfect loyalty, straightforwardness, and truthfulness have been conspicuous in every act of his life. In the second place, I can say that, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, he has rendered most valuable services to his countrymen. Of my European coadjutors, all I need say is that I thank them all heartily for the invaluable help and support which I have received from them in circumstances of great difficulty. I cannot undertake to mention all the names, but if there are any whose names deserve to be specially cherished by the people of this country they are, perhaps, Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff and Sir William Garstin, able subordinates, who have given the Egyptians what they most require, water.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Gentlemen, when I first came to this country to occupy my present position, I set two principal objects before myself, which I have steadily pursued for a long term of years. One was political, the other administrative. The main political object which I kept in view was to contribute to the restoration of that good understanding between France and England which the force of circumstances rather than any intentions or ambitions on the part of the rulers or populations of either country impaired.

Well, gentlemen, it was clear to the merest tyro that as long as this Egyptian sore continued to rankle, that friendship was naturally impaired. Therefore, when I came to Egypt in 1883, I determined, so far as my limited sphere of action enabled me, to use my utmost endeavours to repair the breach. It was long and uphill work. For years the two nations looke l at each other askance, and I may say that one of the happiest days of my Egyptian career was April 8, 1904, when the Anglo-French agreement was signed. I do not, of course, for a moment claim to be one of the principal authors of that agreement. The chief merit of its conclusion lies with the statesmen who conducted the foreign affairs of either country in Paris or London, and also, I trust I may be allowed to add, without disrespect, with the talented Sovereign whom I have had the privilege to serve. But I think I may go so far as to say that the continuous efforts made by all concerned in Egypt over a series of years to avoid unnecessary friction, and deal in a frank and friendly spirit with any small grievances which arose out of the fact of the British occupation of Egypt, paved the way for the settlement, and facilitated the work of the negotiators.

I turn now to the administrative object which I have always kept in view. We have recently been hearing a good deal of wild talk about the autocratic and tyrannical government of Egypt. I do not care to answer criticism of this sort at any length. I may, however, say that throughout my Egyptian career I have done my best to instil a liberal spirit into a system of government which of necessity is bureaucratic. I have certainly always endeavoured, to the best of my ability, to ascertain the true state of public opinion, European and local, and to give due weight to it. I must leave others to decide how far I have succeeded. I now turn to another point. I hear it frequently stated that although the material prosperity of Egypt has increased marvellously in late years, nothing has been done towards the moral and intellectual advancement of the people.

What, gentlemen! Has there been no moral advancement? Is this country anylonger governed, as was formerly the case, exclusively by the use of the whip? Is not forced labour a thing of the past? Has not the accursed institution of slavery practically ceased to exist? Is it not a fact that every individual from the highest to the lowest, is now equal in the eye of the law; that thrift is encouraged; that the most humble member of society can reap the fruits of his own labour and industry; that justice is no longer bought and sold; that every one is free, perhaps, some think, too free, to express his opinions? If all these, and many other points to which I could allude, do not constitute some moral advancement, then, of a truth, I do not know what the word "morality" implies.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

I am told, however, that the intellect, as well as the morality, of the Egyptians, has been neglected. To this statement also I give an emphatic denial. Look at the case of female education. Can any thinking man suppose that this country can really imbibe the true spirit of civilisation until the position of its women is changed? If so, I venture entirely to differ from him. Well, gentlemen, a few years ago my distinguished friends Artin Pasha, Kasim Amin Bey, and a very few others alone took an interest in this question. The rest of the population was not merely indifferent, but absolutely hostile. Look at the change now. The Egyptian Government has not got schools enough to provide for all the girls whose parents wish them to be educated.

Again, look at the subject of elementary education. The system which existed before the British occupation began was absolutely worthless. Here again there has been a remarkable change. Village schools, under the influence of many of the most enlightened provincial notables, are springing up all over the country. A remarkable movement has also taken place in favour of industrial education. As to higher education, namely, the teaching of law, medicine, engineering, etc., there has been a steady advance for many years along the whole line. Of course, a great deal still remains to be done in the way of moral and intellectual progress, and I have every confidence that in the good hands of the present Minister of Education, and of his adviser, Mr. Dunlop, rapid progress in educational matters will be made. Moreover, a very competent and excellent ally has recently come into the field in connection with this subject. I read a short time ago in the newspapers of an interview which the Khedive had accorded to a French newspaper correspondent, when his Highness made the following remark:—"International concern for the Egyptian Debt is henceforth at an end," I may remark incidentally that, for the time being, this is quite correct but I am very fully convinced that, if reality were given to many of the wild schemes of Egyptian reform of which we have lately heard a good deal, international concern in the finances of this country would very soon be quickened into life. I need not, however, dwell on this point. The Khedive then continued:—"It is time to devote all our efforts, not only towards the material welfare of the population, but towards the satisfaction of their intellectual and moral requirements. For my part, I have no more serious preoccupation than that." I welcome this declaration. His Highness can more especially do a great deal in the way of the moral advancement of the people. He can put a stop to the scandals of the Wakfs administration, which exercise so demoralising an effect on this country. He can show his co-religionists that the Mahomedan law courts can be reformed without in any way shaking the pillars of the Moslem faith. He can sternly repress the proceedings of the self-seeking and irresponsible advisers who generally cluster round an Oriental Court, and whose influence is so detrimental to public morality. He can use his great influence to encourage true reformers, who have the well-being of the country earnestly at heart. If, as I trust will be the case, his Highness does these things, he will earn the gratitude and respect of every class in this country.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION.

What are the main facts as regards the Egyptian situation? First, that the British occupation will continue for an indefinite period. On this point we have the formal assurance of his Majesty's Government. The second point is that, so long as the occupation continues, the British Government will necessarily be responsible, not indeed, for the details, but for the main lines on which the administration is conducted. On this second point there ought, I think, to be no manner of doubt. The conclusion I draw from these facts is that the present system of government, despite its numerous defects and anomalies, which no one recognises more fully than myself, must be continued. And I believe no one is more capable of safe-guarding its continuance than my very able successor Sir Eldon Gorst. You all know Sir Eldon Gorst's merits too well for it to be necessary for me to dwell at length on his eminent qualities. I will therefore only say that nothing has afforded me greater pleasure than to know that my place will be taken by one for whom I entertain so warm a personal friendship, and in whom I have such thorough confidence as Sir Eldon Gorst. I see from the utterances of the Press, both European and local, that Sir Eldon Gorst is strongly advised to follow what is called my policy. I had therefore better explain what my policy has been. It may be summed up in a very few words. It has been, to tell the truth, I know Sir Eldon Gorst will follow that policy, and I do not doubt, gentlemen, that in the performance of his arduous duties, Sir Eldon Gorst will receive the same loyal and efficient support from our own countrymen and others as has been uniformly vouchsafed to me.

Never forget, gentlemen, that in this country the maxim "Union is strength" must be fully applied, if the complete measure of beneficial effect is to be produced. Gentlemen, I am not likely in future to take a very active part in politics, but I shall continue, as far as my health and strength allow, to take an interest in Egyptian affairs. Whatever influence I can exert will be exercised in the direction of steady progress on the lines already laid down. I shall deprecate any brisk change, any violent new departure; more especially, if necessary, I shall urge that this wholly spurious, manufactured moment in favour of the rapid development of parliamentary institutions be treated for what it is worth. And, gentlemen, let me add, it is worth very little. It does not really represent the voice of the intelligent dwellers in Egypt, European or Egyptian. When all nonsense and exaggeration are swept away, it will, I think, be found that the differences of opinion between my opponents, especially those in England, and myself are really not so much one of principle as of degree. They wish to gallop. I consider a steady jog-trot is the pace best suited to advance the interests of this country. It is a pace which has done us good service in the past, and I say it should be continued, never relaxing to a walk or breaking into a gallop. My strong conviction is that, if the pace be greatly mended, a serious risk will be incurred that the horse will come down and break his knees.

Gentlemen, if instead of being the defender of a *regime* which has now lasted nearly a quarter of a century, I were to turn my hand to criticise it, I should be disposed to dwell on the point that progress, instead of being too slow, has been so fast that the reforms effected have not, as yet, been thoroughly assimilated by the mass of the population. I do not doubt that the difficulties still lie in the path of the Egyptian reformer, and especially in that of Sir Eldon Gorst: but my last word for him and for all of you may fitly be the inscription which in former days was frequently inscribed by the worshippers of Isis in this country on their tombs. The inscription was "Eupsuchei" which, translated into English, means "Be of good cheer."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri.....	2	2	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	1	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	0	0
Total.....	10	8	77
Total plague deaths to date..	140,883		
Same date last year	86	47	138

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 6th April, amounted to Rs. 4,642, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 525. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th April were Rs. 72,685, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 9,679.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

AT A WICKLOW FAIR.

A year or two ago I wished to visit a fair in county Wicklow, and as the buying and selling in these fairs are got through very early in the morning, I started soon after dawn to walk the ten or twelve miles that led to Augrim, a village in the southern half of the county, where the fair was to be held. When I came out into the air the cold was intense, though it was a morning of August, and the dew was so heavy that bushes and meadows of mountain grass seemed to have lost their greenness in a shroud of wet silvery grey. In the glens on either side on my road white mists were twisting and feathering themselves into extraordinary shapes, and showing blue hills here and there behind them, that looked singularly desolate and far away. At every turn I came on multitudes of rabbits feeding on the road side, and at times I saw even shyer creatures—corncrakes, squirrels and snipe—close to villages where no one was awake.

Then the sun rose, and I could see lines of smoke beginning to rise from farmhouses under the hills, and sometimes a sleepy, half-dressed girl looked out of the door of a cottage when my feet echoed on the road. About six miles from Augrim I began to fall in with droves of bullocks and sheep, in charge of two or three dogs and a herd, or with whole families of mountain people sometimes driving nothing but a single donkey or kid. These people seemed to feel already the animation of the fair, and were talking eagerly and gaily among themselves. I did not hurry, and it was about nine o'clock when I made my way into the village, which was now thronged with cattle and sheep. On every side the usual half-humorous bargaining could be heard above the noise of pigs and donkeys and lambs. One man would say, "Are you going to not divide a shilling with me? Are you going to not do it! You're the biggest schemer ever walked down into Augrim."

A little further on a man said to a seller: "You're asking too much for them lambs." The seller answered: "If I didn't ask it how would I ever get it? The lambs is good lambs, and if you buy them now you'll get home nice and easy in time to have your dinner in comfort, and if you don't buy them you'll be here the whole day sweating in the heat and dust, and may be not please yourself in the end of all." Then they began looking at the lambs again, talking of the cleanness of their skin and the quality of the wool, and making many extravagant remarks in their praise or against them. As I turned away I heard the loud clap of one hand into another which always marks the conclusion of a bargain.

A little further on I found a farmer I knew standing before a public-house, looking radiant with delight. "It's a fine fair, mister," he said, 'and I'm after selling the lambs I had here a month ago and no one would look at them. Then I took them to Baldrum and Wicklow, getting up at three in the morning and driving them in the creel, and it all for nothing. But I'm shut of them now, and it's not too bad a price I've got either. I'm after driving the lambs outside the customs (the boundary where the fair-tolls are paid), and I'm waiting now for my money." While we were talking a cry of warning was raised: "Mind yourselves below, there is a drift of sheep coming down the road." Then a couple of men and dogs appeared, trying to drive a score of sheep that someone had purchased out of the village between the countless flocks that were standing already on either side of the way. This task is peculiarly difficult. Boys and men collect round the flock that is to be driven out and try to force the animals down the narrow passage that is left in the middle of the road. It hardly ever happens, however, that they get through without carrying off a few of someone else's sheep or losing some of their own, which have to be restored or looked for afterwards as the case may be.

The flock was driven by as well as could be managed, and a moment later an old man came up to us and asked if we had seen a ewe passing from the west. "A sheep is after passing" said the farmer I was talking to, "but it was not one of yours, for it was too wilful; it was a mountain sheep." Sometimes animals are astray in this way for a considerable time—it is not unusual to meet a man the day after a fair wandering through the country asking after a lost heifer or ewe,—but they are always well marked and are found in the end.

When I reached the fair-green above the village I found the curious throng one always meets in the fairs, made up of wild mountain squatters, sometimes dressed in kneebreeches and frock-coats, gentlemen farmers in sporting checks and knickerbockers, jobbers and herds. At one corner of the green there was the usual camp of tinkers, where a swarm of children had been left to play among the carts while the men and women wandered through the fair selling cans or donkeys. Many odd types of tramps and beggars had come together also, and were loitering about the green in the hope of getting some chance job or of finding someone who would stand them a drink. Once or twice a stir was made by some unruly ram or bull, but in these smaller fairs there seldom is much real excitement till the evening, when the bad whisky that is too freely drunk begins to make itself felt.

When I had spoken to one or two men that I wished to see I sat down near a bridge at the end of the green between a tinker who was mending a can and a herd who was minding some sheep that had not been sold. The herd spoke to me with some pride of his skill in dipping sheep to keep them from the fly and other matters connected with his work. "Let you not be talking," said the tinker when he paused for a moment. "You've been after sheep since you were that height (holding his hand a little over the ground), and yet you're nowhere in the world beside the herds to be reared beyond on the mountains. Those men are a wonder, for I'm told they can tell a lamb from their own ewes before it is marked, and that when they have five hundred sheep on the hills—five hundred is a big number—they don't need to count them or reckon them at all, but they just walk here and there where they are, and if one is gone away they'll miss it from the others.

Then a woman came up and spoke to the tinker, and they went down the road together into the village. "That man is a great villain," said the herd when he was out of hearing. "One time he and his woman went up to a priest in the hills and asked him would he wed them for half a sovereign, I think it was. The priest said it was a poor price, but he'd wed them surely if they'd make him a tin can along with it. 'I will, faith,' says the tinker, 'and I'll come back when it's done.' They went off then, and in three weeks they came back and they asked the priest would he wed them a second time. 'Have you the tin can?' said the priest. 'We have not,' said the tinker; 'we had it made at the fall of night, but the ass gave it a kick this morning the way it isn't fit for you at all.' 'Go on, now,' says the priest, 'it's a pair of rogues and schemers you are, and I won't wed you at all.' They went off then, and they were never married to this day."

As I went up again through the village a great sale of old clothing was going on from booths at each side of the road, and further on boots were set out for sale on boards laid across the tops of barrels, a very usual counter. In another place old women were selling quantities of damaged fruit, kippered herrings, and an extraordinary collection of old ropes and iron. In front of a public-house a ballad-singer was singing a song in the middle of a crowd of people. As far as I could hear it, the words ran like this:—

As we came down from Wicklow
With our bundle of switches;
As we came down from Wicklow,
Oh what did we see?
As we came to the city
We saw maidens pretty,

And we called out to ask them to buy our heath-broom.
Heath-broom, frestone, black turf, gather them up.

Oh Gradh, Macree, Mavourneen,
Won't you buy our heath-broom?
When the season is over
Won't we be in clover,
With the gold in our pockets
We got from heath-broom.
It's home we will to toddle,
And we'll get a naggin,

And we'll drink to the maidens that bought our heath-broom,
Heath-broom, frestone, black turf, gather them up.

Oh Gradh, Macree, Mavourneen,
Won't you buy my heath-broom?

Before he had finish a tinker arrived, too drunk to stand or walk, but leading a tall horse with his left hand, and inviting anyone who would deny that he was the best horseman in Wicklow to fight with him on the spot. Soon afterwards I started on my way home, driving most of the way with a farmer from the same neighbourhood. Still, our progress was slow, and it was nearly midnight when I reached the cottage I had left at dawn.—J. M. Synge in the *Manchester Guardian*.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, May 27.

58. Bugle practice.—The buglers of the Battalion will parade near the Skating Rink for Bugle Practice on Tuesday, the 28th instant at 8-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 6th April, amounted to Rs. 26,561, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 1,209. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th March were Rs. 3,58,201, being a decrease on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 1,18,096.

THE TERCENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT JAMESTOWN.

The people of the oldest State under the Stars and Stripes have been preparing without much demonstration a sensational surprise for the world in the beautiful Exposition opened at Jamestown, on the coast of Virginia. During my rambles in that State I have discovered many tokens of the pride with which the descendants of old Tudor families regard their romantic historic associations. They cherish supreme affection for the maritime corner of Virginia approached by ships passing between Cape Henry and Cape Charles to enter Hampton Roads and to sail up the James River. We thus reach Jamestown, on its little island, the head centre of the territory connected with so many of the best Colonial traditions, as is so vividly shown by Thackeray in "The Virginians."

The foundation of the United States was laid in Virginia, at Jamestown, by that hero of marvellous adventures, Captain John Smith. His landing on Virginian soil on May 13,1607—a date regarded with reverence by every American schoolchild—is to be commemorated by this Exposition. The preludes to this first act in the history of a mighty nation were pathetic enough, and connected with them are some of the tragic and still unsolved problems over which annalists are puzzled. That brilliant genius of the Elizabethan era, Sir Walter Raleigh, had instinctively apprehended the immense advantages which a settlement on the coast of Virginia would bestow on his country in the competition with Spain. His Roanoake expedition was a speedy failure, for, though he fitted it out, the Queen refused him permission to leave England with it. This was in 1585. In 1587—so great was his enthusiasm—he sent out a second band of colonisers. These landed on the shores of Virginia, but they made for the interior, and mysteriously vanished for ever. Not one of them was ever heard of again, although a century afterwards individuals were met with amongst certain Red Indian tribes singularly endowed with fair complexions and blue eyes. The ancestry of these could only be conjectured. A third and successful colony was planted at Jamestown under the auspices of King James's Government. As leader of this enterprise, Smith "turned the first sod" of the famous Virginian plantations.

Captain John Smith was a typical Englishman of the adventurous category. He was sailor, soldier, and author, was boundlessly resourceful and indomitably bold. Born at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, in 1579, he determined as a lad to see the world, and went off to sea, but after a few voyages he served as a soldier with the Dutch forces against Spain. It was in the service of the Emperor of Germany that he was made "Captain John Smith," while fighting against the Turks. There he was challenged by bold Ottomans to mortal singal combat, and in each duel his antagonist was slain. These incidents happened in 1600. An arduous career was to follow. The voyage to America lasted 150 days. In Virginia John Smith fought successfully against famine, ignorance, treachery, and savage red men to preserve the settlement. He died in London on June 21, 1631. He was one of the great men of a great age.

Thus, although the ill-fated Raleigh planted no colony in the New World, to him belongs the everlasting honour of showing the road on which others followed who were more fortunate. The gentleman and soldiers under Smith disembarked from three cockle-shell vessels—the Susan Constant, the Godspeed, and the Discovery. Of course, these adventurers, fixing on the little island up the mouth of the river could only build on its thickly-wooded surface a rude village. Even that village does not exist to-day. The island contains the ruins of the old church tower, the tombs in the churchyard where were buried before many years had passed many of that company of 105 men who had landed on May 13, 1607. Scattered foundations of houses remain, and through the long wild grass of the surrounding fields we may wander about on the white pathways which lead in various directions to the edge of the isle.

The Exposition, though taking its name from Jamestown, is mainly arranged on the mainland around Newport, the chief site being along the shore stretching from Newport to Ocean View; the latter point lies on the south side of the glorious Chesapeake Bay and at the entrance of Hampton Roads. Right opposite, on the northern side of the Roads, is the celebrated promontary, dear to summer visitors, called Old Point Comfort—a veritable marine elysium. A little higher up Hampton Roads lies Newport News, founded by Christopher Newport, another of the old Pioneer adventurers. From this point a road leads a few miles on to Williamsburg, considered the quaintest town in the United States. It was laid out by the settlers, who founded it in the form of W and M, in honour of King William and Queen Mary, and was the seat of the government of the Colony after the disastrous fire which destroyed Jamestown. For a whole century, till the capital was removed to Richmond, fifty miles higher up James River, Williamsburg was the city where the culture of Virginia centred. Thus the whole district teems with memories of the Colonial time. Beautiful old Colonial mansions stand here and there on the barks of the stream, all which are charming survivals of the ante-bellum and pre-revolutionary times.

The Jamestown Exposition will be memorable as being the very first display in any country to include a cosmopolitan naval exhibition. For this reason it must specially claim the attention of British visitors, and the magnificent show of war vessels of all nations will certainly secure their ardent interest. At Hampton Roads the Americans possess the grandest harbour on the Atlantic. This splendid estuary of the historic James River has naturally become the central home of the United States Navys. On the shores are grouped the immense forts, some of which are the costliest in the world, like the stupendous Fort Monroe, a colossal structure in armoured masonry. On Ripraps Fort, built on an islet in the Roads, the American Government spent £1,000,000. The construction of the Navy Yard at Norfolk, where warships are built and repaired cost about £5,000,000.

Military pageants on a gorgeous scale will vary the great naval reviews but though this Exposition is not designed to eclipse or even to rival the enormous World's Fairs of Chicago and St. Louis, it will in its civil departments furnish extensive and fascinating displays, calculated to glorify the legitimate pride of the Virginians in the resources of their beautiful State. The fine buildings for the various exhibits are not only supremely beautiful, but this fairy show is the first in the world ever planted thus right on the edge of the ocean. The Virginians are slow as parading their capabilities, inheriting the somewhat reserved dignity of the staid emigrants who followed the pioneers and made the strength of the splendid Colony. They have done little in the way of advertising the beautiful Exposition which four years they have been quietly preparing. Therefore this novel exhibition has been little talked of, and it will be largely a surprise for the world. No visitors can be disappointed who take a holiday this summer on this enchanting part of the American coast. Beautiful architectural designs characterise all the scattered building. The great Convention Halls and Auditorium, flanked on one side by the Halls of History and Historic Art, and on the other by the Hall of Education and Social Economy, make up a noble pile. Down the ornamental canal, along which fleets of gondolas will ply, many visitors will go on pleasure trips, while multitudes will traverse the flower-lined roads of the main vista. Mining and Metallurgy will be illustrated in sumptuous structures, looking like grandiose towers intended to stand for ages. Other resplendent white edifices are devoted to Manufactures and the Liberal Arts. For many a mile from the sea passengers on ships will view the two lordly towers erected at the end of the magnificent semi-circular piers which form the imposing watergate of this superb Jamestown Exposition. The twin piers, surmounted at each terminus by tall columns capped by entablatures, forming fine porticos, are linked by an elegant arch spanning their outer ends.

SHEEP-SHEARING.

A Day in a New Zealand Shed.

At Balmoral, in New Zealand, there is an eight-horse power steam engine, which provides the motive power for twenty Wolseley shearing machines. On one side of the passage-way are pens for unshorn sheep; on the other a number of exits for the clipped animals. I had not stood watching long before the shed manager came along and said: "You should come to the other end, where the fast men are." I went with him, and took up a stand near the "ringer," as the fastest shearer in a shed is called. He seemed to work at lightning speed. Pulling a sheep from the pen, by a couple of dexterous movements he had the animal in a secure position, and in a twinkling was removing the wool from belly, legs, and neck. Another turn found him sweeping, almost shovelling, the fleece from one side of the body. Again a turn of the animal, a few more swift sweeps over the ribs, and the other side is done. As the last strand of wool is picked from the back the sheep finds itself with head turned to the exit. In less than twenty seconds another sheep had been pulled from its pen and placed in position. I timed this shearer in the shearing of two sheep. He took exactly two minutes 38 seconds on each occasion. It seemed wonderful work, both in speed and quality, but comparisons quickly corrected the impression. This shearer will turn out from 130 to 150 sheep in a nine-hour day when, as in the present instance, they are merino ewes, but his tally for merino wethers would not be more than from 110 to 120 per day. A good tally for a really fast man is well on to 180 a day, and a Maori in the North Island has been credited with shearing 332 in a day.

It must be remembered that some apparently remarkable speed records can be obtained under special conditions by men who would fail to make an exceptional show in ordinary practice. Probably one of the finest achievements is that of a New Zealander named Pulley, who, shearing under the varied conditions that fall to the lot of a shearer in New Zealand and Australian sheds, placed to his credit over 30,000 sheep in twelve months. The work does not appear to be unhealthy, at any rate in such sheds as balmoral where the ventilation is excellent, but it certainly is strenuous, and even at 16s. 8d. per hundred, with board, the worker earns every penny he receives. As in sheep killing, the chief strain is on the back, through constant stooping, and for the

SPORTING NEWS.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

Result and Starting Prices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

A Handicap of £3,900; Winners after April 25th noon 3lbs. twice or once of £400 7lbs., twice of £400, or once of £900, 10lbs. extra. Second to receive £300, third £100—Entrance £5, if declared £15 more for acceptors, or £30 for starters. Cup Course. Distance—mile-and-a-half.

Mr. J. Rothschild's Beppo 4yrs. 8st. 9lbs.....Pratt 1
Mr. F. Stroud's Speculor 5yrs. 7st.....Peacock 2
Mr. Cursetjee N. Wadia's Veno 4yrs. 6st. 2lbs. A. Clement 3
Mr. J. Buchanan's Noctuiform 5yrs 8st 12lbs. Major Edwards
Mr. R. G. Thompson's Bibiani 5yrs. 8st. N. H. Scott
Mr. W. Clark's Gingal 4yrs. 7st. 13lbs.....Brewer
Mr. W. M. G. Singer's Manaton 6yrs. 7st. 11lbs. Taylor
Mr. C. Dould's Spate 4yrs. 7st. 12lbs.....Escott
Mr. R. Dalglish's Buckminster 4yrs. 7st. 9lbs. Dawson
Sir E. Cassell's Killeagh 4yrs. 7st. 3lbs. Hon. F. Lambton
Mr. J. B. Joel's Royal Dream 4yrs. 7st. 6lbs. Morton
Mr. J. Hill's Mondamin 5yrs. 7st, 3lbs, ...L'Anson
Mr. L. Rothschild's Catnap 4yrs, 7st.....Watson
Col. N. T. French's Rockbourne 3yrs 6st. 9lbs. Sherrard
Mr. A. Bowen's Romney 3yrs, 6st. 5lbs.....Chandler
Mr. F. Pennard's Monksbead (aged) 7st. 11lbs...Cannon

STARTING PRICES.

3 to 1 Beppo, 20 to 1 Speculor, and 33 to 1 Veno.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

THE CUP GOES TO JHANSI.

With the stands literally packed in the Marine Lines enclosure a large number stood to watch the final game on Saturday between the Connaught Rangers and Jhansi Railway Institute. In the excitement that prevailed right up to the blowing of the whistle for final time and the pace at which the ball travelled rendering the game full of incident, it was one of the best finals the crowd could have wished for. Every available place from which the proceedings could be watched was taken advantage of and the shouting was continuous, with wild enthusiasm as each team met with success. Half time was reached with teams level after the Connaughts had twice taken the lead, but in the second half Jhansi scored twice in succession. Up to the very last the military team, showing good training, tried their utmost but though they actually scored again, there was no time left to draw level. After taking the lead the Railway team's halves dropped back on the defensive, and this accounted for the last five minutes being most exciting with the Connaughts pressing hard.

So determinedly did each member of the two eleven play, that it is hard to particularise, the Irishmen relying on rushing to demoralise what are admitted to be a more scientific combination. For Jhansi, W. Troup scored all four goals and throughout the game played brilliantly, the beauty of his play being perhaps the rapidity with which he got on the move without hesitation. Clough on the right wing was particularly good in the second half and the other forwards also rendered good assistance though P. McMullin, who took Seymour's place, was off side more than once. Seymour went right half in place of Shanahan who was ill, but was not as great a success as he was at forward. Quite the best man on the field was F. McLeod who, at centre half, has been conspicuous throughout. "Safe as houses" he can scarcely be said to have been beaten once, however awkwardly the ball came. A back, Hill, in the first quarter seemed rather at sea, but warming to his work was more of his old self towards the end, of the game. McCombie played an excellent game in goal as also did Coyle at the other end both saving some very hard drives. Of the Connaughts forwards Faulds gave even a better exhibition than before and was always dangerous when near the circle. He was well backed up by Phillips who took his passes cleverly, and Gaffney once more assisted them on his wing. In the half line Young was unfortunate in getting a very hard drive on the temple, but resumed after an interval and continued to play a hard game with his wings who made up a sound trio. Egan was rather the better of the backs who drove hard and true. Whereas the Jhansi men had to change about a bit on account of Shanahan's indisposal, it must not be forgotten that the Connaughts have played their most important matches minus their regular custodian.

Soon after the bully the Rangers came up on the left and the ball going in came out to Phillips who got clear. He turned in the circle with a clear goal before him, but shot wide to the left. The Connaughts were back and Gaffney sending in from the right, Faulds shot hard but McCombie saved grandly. A free followed and from it Faulds again shot for McCombie again to save, but Fitzpatrick was forced to concede a penalty corner which was cleared. From a long drive by F. Mceleod the Jhansi men first attacked. They kept up the pressure hard, mostly on the left, but the Bonnaught backs defended well and they were back. In clearing, Fitzpatrick hit on to Faulds but McCombie cleared and, a moment later, Troup shot to the left after a pass by Clough. A foul against Phillips saw Jhansi once more up and Seymour put in a nice run, but G. McMullin was off-side. From this the Connaughts came up on the left and from a pass in Phillips got on well and beating Fitzpatrick sent in an angular shot which, though McCombie stopped it, just went over the line and a goal was signalled.

From the bully the Connaughts pressed, though play was more level, till Seymour cleared and Clough had hard lines in the ball being given out in touch. They were soon back however and F. McLeod giving to Troup he put in a brilliant run to the circle, His first shot he missed, but patted the next in as Coyle ran out.

From this the Connaughts did the pressing but F. McLeod and Troup especially defended well. At last they got going, Naylor and Clough coming up, but McMullin was found off-side. They soon returned and were pressing, Naylor being unfortunate in being sandwiched as Ruffley hit. He undercut the ball and caught Young a bad smack on the temple, for which he had to leave the field for a time, and play ceased. The resumption saw Jhansi press and though Naylor got in the circle, Young cleared and from 'turning' against Seymour the Connaughts pressed but Comyn passed too hard and later was off-side. Faulds brought it back and shot hard, but Mr. Combie saved. Back again, Gaffney took a pass nicely from Sheridan and gave to Phillips who in the midst of a melee shot in, putting the Connaughts ahead.

The next bully saw Jhansi up and Clough gave in nicely to Naylor who gave in to Troup; he shot to the corner and many thought a goal had been signalled. It appeared, however, that Coyle had saved and from the bully, Seymour gave in to Naylor and he to Troup who took it on the run and sent home, bringing Jhansi level.

Invariably through Faulds the Connaughts now broke away more than once, Seymour and Hill sending them back, and play was mostly in midfield till the half time whistle went leaving the score:—

Connaught Rangers..... 2 Goals.
Jhansi Institute ..... 2 ,,

Soon after the interval the Connaughts came up on the left and Faulds got dangerous, he centred nicely and Comyn got on, but after H. McMullin had missed, McCombie kicked out well. Both Jhansi backs were playing much better, saving and clearing well, F. McLeod also clearing finely twice when Phillips and Comyn got going from passes by Gaffney. W. McLeod was first to actually get well up but Dumphey got him into touch. F. McLeod intercepting a pass by Sheridan sent his forwards away. More even play and then from a hit by Hill, Troup got clear. Just on the circle he gave across to Clough, but his shot went across and behind. The Jhansi halves were keeping too far back but worked well and sent Naylor away only to see the ball go out after a run half the length of the field, and a moment later F. McLeod pulled Faulds up finely. From now Jhansi kept in their opponent's half but the Connaught's back, were defending finely. A visit to the other ends then Clough centred, Coyle kicked and Troup got on but carried. The next moment Clough again centred grandly and Troup getting on made no mistake and put Jhansi ahead once more (3-2) With play opening out even exchanges followed and G. McMullin just failed to centre with a back hander and the ball was driven to the other end where, after pressing, Gaffney forced a corner. This was saved by Fitzpatrick after some excitement and Naylor with Clough put in a long run, the centre from the latter being cleared by Coyle and helped on by Egan. With the Connaughts up after this the two McLeods saved well but they continued to press and forced two corners, the second of which was cleared to the opposite '25' touch line by Troup. F. McLeod was playing a really remarkable game, but G. McMullin being offside the Connaughts were up again for Hill to show a bit of his previous form and clear. With Jhansi pressing on the left Troup put in a dash, his shot was saved but getting round Ruffley he just tapped it in as he stumbled to the left of the goal. This put Jhansi ahead by two goals, and with only five minutes left they were practically safe.

Jhansi were up again and Naylor got on with W. McLeod, but after a tussle the former was given off-side. The Connaughts came up from the hit and F. McLeod missing forced a corner which was cleared. Forcing still they were driven back by Hill and then H. McMullin. Back again, they forced another corner and from this Faulds got on and sent in a hard drive.

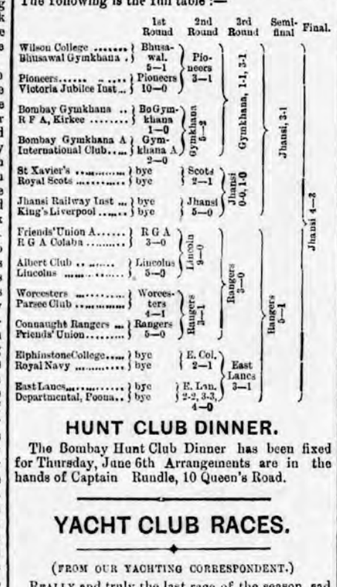
This made the score 4-3 and as the whistle went after the bully the Jhansi team won as under:—

Jhansi..... 4 Goals,
Connaughts..... 3 Goals.

JHANSI.		CONNAUGHT RANGERS.
McCombie	Goal	Coyle
Hill, Fitzpatrick	Backs	Egan, Ruffley
Shanahan, F McLeod, H McMullin	Halves	Dumphy, Gibbons, Young
Clough, Naylor, Troup, W McLeod, G McMullin	Forwards	Gaffney, Lieut Phillips, Capt Comyn, Faulds, Sheridan

A rapid square was formed opposite the Committee enclosure and the teams lined up for the presentation of the Cup. The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton in addressing them said that the Cup was originally given by His Highness the Aga Khan for the sake of aiding the growth of sport, and the medals were a new feature presented by the Bombay Gymkhana, and were a pleasant addition to what had formerly taken place. "Twenty-four teams", he remarked, "is a very excellent total with teams coming from different places and representing different communities. The interest shown goes to prove the success of the Aga Khan's venture, and for the trouble taken in letter writing and general arrangements Mr. Webb has to be thanked. It is a capital end to an excellent Tournament and the game we have seen to-day was the best fought, closest and keenest of the Tournament. I now request Mrs. Rumbold to prerent the Cup."

Mr. Troup went up to receive the Cup and the members of each team for the gold and silver medals. The usual three cheers followed and Mr. Troup was carried shoulder high amidst the hearty applause of the large numbers gathered round: The following is the full table:—



HUNT CLUB DINNER.

The Bombay Hunt Club Dinner has been fixed for Thursday, June 6th Arrangements are in the hands of Captain Rundle, 10 Queen's Road.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

REALLY and truly the last race of the season, sad though it is to have to record it. It was a bright peaceful afternoon and if a stranger had been told that the race just starting was the last of the season and that next week, most of the boats sailing about so cheerfully would be dismantled and laid up next week for the next five months, he would probably have taken the information as a feeble attempt at making a fool of him. Even to the experienced eye there was little to suggest the approach of the monsoon, the only visible signs of the impending change being the aspect of Isca lying at her moorings with topmast unshipped and monsoon sails being bent and the fact that the schooner was fully rigged and had all her sails neatly stowed along the spars instead of being under bare poles. As last Saturday's race ended in a fiasco owing to a mistake in the course, and Turquoise's skipper had offered the prize to be sailed for again it was decided to add last week's entrance money to that for this week. The total was divided into four prizes, of which it was arranged that no class should take more than one.

There were twelve entries and Midget was the only absentee at the line.

There was a struggle for the outer end of the line, Maud was so determined to hold the lea l that she was well over before gunfire and had to be recalled with much shouting and waving of numbers, leaving Lapwing and Jean in possession of the desired berth. Pixie and Mannikin took the other end of the line and began by heading up in shore with Coralie. Turquiose stood away on a direct course for Tucker Beacon. It was a dead run and opinions were divided as to the correct tack and were even changed on the way. Mannikin ran very fast and was first at the jibe, Turquoise being next and Pixie third. Next came Lapwing with Jean and Coralie close behind her. Clutha and Invicta had been having a close race on the run and came round together followed by the Swin and Swale in close company with Maud last owing to her initial error.

The light breeze improved a little and the reach to North Karanja buoy did not take very long. Turquoise soon passed Mannikin and took the head of the procession, while Invicta closed up on Coralie. Jean drew up on Lapwing but afterwards fell away again in an unaccountable manner. After rounding, Turquoise stood right away on the port tack holding on right in shore followed by some others of the fleet. Mannikin as usual was going speendidly to windward and was also being sailed very judiciously. Working in among the steamers in the fluky and shifting breeze was tricky work and offered fine opportunities for the exercise of judgment and also for the vagaries of fortune but Mannikin made no mistakes and worked steadily away from Pixie, the latter losing ground by a cast in shore where she got a stronger tide and less wind. Coralie and Lapwing were sailing a close race all the way in, first one being favoured by fortune and then the other. At the schooner Mannikin was seven minutes behind Turquoise and five ahead of Pixie. Next was Lapwing only three minutes behind Pixie with Coralie not far astern. Maud had been going to windward very well and had made up a lot of lost ground but was still some way astern of Coralie. Jean had lost by keeping in shore and had fallen behind Clutha, the latter travelling in a very different way to what she did last week. The D Class boats were getting badly left in the light breeze but were struggling on gamely, the Swale leading and the Invicta being a long way behind. On the first round of the small course Mannikin actually gained a couple of minutes on Turquoise and increased her lead on Pixie, Lapwing also closing up on the latter. It was difficult to follow the course of the race from now on as the boats had tailed out a lot and were overlapping each other in the most complicated way. Turquoise finished her first round as three minutes before Jean began hers and finished her second just after the Swin had arrived from North Karanje. There was a slight difficulty about the course as the South Troopship buoy was not to be found, but the officer of the day had placed the mark-boat at the sea rest visible buoy. This shortened the actual length of the course by a small amount, but did not affect the results except as regards the feelings of one competitor who proceeded to sail round the portion of Bombay Harbour, which he considered would have been ornamented by the buoy if it had been in place, quite forgetting that his instructions only required him to round a markboat. The wind grew more and more fluky as the leaders began to arrive at the end of their journey and the boats behind began to feel anxious as to their chance of finishing at all. Coralie had been gaining on Lapwing little by little but was still behind close up to the finish when all of a sudden in some mysterious manner she went right away from her and finished three minutes ahead, Maud did well and gained steadily but could not do more than finish behind Lapwing. Clutha was next a long way astern and the last boat to be timed was Jean to whom was accorded a gun at the special request of her skipper. The Invicta had long ago given up and started for home, but the Swale completed one round of the small course and began on another which she was left toiling round as the shades of evening were falling.

Mannikin was first, winning by five minutes from Coralie. Third prize went to Turquoise four minutes behind Coralie and the fourth went to the Swale, not officially timed but the first in her class. If I were not so modest of my own powers, I would ask the Editor to let me turn on a bit of poetry here as I feel it would really be appropriate, but I am not sure how he would take it, of course, she has the circulation of his paper to think of, and perhaps on the whole it would be safer all round to leave it out. There is nothing more to say but goodbye to the season of 1906-07 and may that of 1907-8 be as good or better and may its joys be shared in by the whole of the cheery company of good sportsmen who have made the success of that on which we are now ringing down the curtain.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL CLASSES—Sailed on Saturday.

Name of Boats.	Time Allows.	Entered by	Start at	Time of Arrival	Corrected Time.
	M S		H M	H M S	H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr F J Preston	3 45	6 5 55	2 20 55
Pixie	14 15	Mr R Y Watson.	...	6 21 32	2 22 17
Mannikin	17 14	Officers R A	...	6 15 47	2 13 33
Lapwing	27 0	Capt R S J Gillespie	..	6 36 32	2 24 39
Maud	28 30	Officers R E	...	6 40 33	2 26 53
Midget	33 0	Officers R A	...	Did not	Finish
Coralie	30 45	Mr J G H Metcalfe	...	6 33 56	2 16 11
Jean	34 30	Mr A O H Maclean		Did not finish in time limit	
Swin	30 0	Sergeant Major Gibs, R E	...	Did not finish in time limit	
Swale	30 0	Corporal Offord R E		Do	Do
Invicta	46 30	Sapper Benson R E		Did not Finish	
Clutha	33 0	Mr J J Welch	...	6 53 15	2 34 15

Course Ns Special = 9-15 miles. 1st Prise won by Mannikin Rs 35, 2nd Prise won by Coralie Rs 20, 3rd Prise won by Turquoise Rs 15 and 4th Prise won by Swale Rs 10. Time-limit 7 p. m.

WELLINGTON RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MAY 25.

At the Wellington Races which came off this evening His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and other distinguished visitors were present. There were three bookies from Bombay. The racing was good, and on the whole Capt. Villiers, Stuart, who organised it, deserves congratulation.

THE TALLY-HO STAKES.

Mr. Mair's ch aus m Flirt .....Phillips 1
Mr, F J Cope's b aus g Diok .....Owner 2
Mr. Capt Villiers Stuarts' g aus m Mary Anne Owner 3
Mr. Wymer's g c g Fidget .....Capt Davidson 4

WELLINGTON PLATE.

Col Desaraj Urs' b aus m Laurel .....Capt Tudor 1
Capt Poynts's ch aus m Patch .....Owner 2
Capt Daunoey's Khaflia .....Noel 3

POLO SCURRY.

Col Desraj Urs' b aus m Laurel.....Capt Tudor 1
Mr. Mair's c aus m Flirt .....Owner 2
Capt P Villiers Stuart's g aus m Mary Anne Sandy 3

SHOLA STAKES.

Capt J Daunoey's b a h Khaflia.....Owner 1
Capt Villiers Stuart's ch a g Amron.....Owner 2
Mr. Knight's g a h Snowdon .....Owner 3

BOMBAY CRICKET.

At a meeting of the representatives of the different cricket clubs of Bombay, called in the Parsee Gymkhana on Saturday evening, to lay down the fixtures for the forthcoming season, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel presided. It was resolved to postpone the laying down of the fixtures and to invite the Hindoo Gymkhana to co-operate in the fixing of them. The Chairman said that his connection with the Parsee Cricket extended to close upon 35 years; it was his wish to see the standard of Parsee cricket played on still higher basis before his retirement. With this object in view, he requested the Parsee players to let bygones be by-gones, and act in the common interest of the game with amity, unity and good sense, and to arrive at a unanimous resolution for the honour of their community.

Mr. Cardmaster said that in view of the letter written by the Hindu Gymkhana about the withdrawal of the resolution they had passed declining to play matches with the Parsees, and asking through their Cricket Secretary to arrange matches, the Parsees cancelled their retaliatory resolution; and the meeting authorised cricket representatives of the different clubs to arrange matches with the Hindoo Gymkhana, and to send out the general circular about it to the Secretary of that institution also.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. E. Modi and unanimously adopted. The Chairman having expressed himself pleased with the sporting spirit in which his recommendation had been met, the meeting concluded.

IT is reported that H. E. the Viceroy will figure among racing owners in Simla this Season. He has purchased the handsome grey Arab pony "Bahar" from Mr. J. Scott, and this pony is destined to be the first to carry Lord Minto's colours on an Indian race-course. Mr. J. Scott is on his way to England to search for a likely horse for the Viceroy's Cup on behalf of a syndicate.

HERE is a chance for shikaris: A reward of Rs. 150 has been offered, for a period of one year, for any tiger which is killed under circumstances which afford reasonable belief that it is a man eater, in the Sonewari Range of the Balaghat District, Central Provinces. This reward will be enhanced by Rs. 100 after six months, if human "kills" entirely disappear after the death of stripes.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,60,000	3,40,000	7,000	5,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	192	4	287
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	24,36,664	50,41,469	83,238	75,61,371
Total for 15 weeks....	25,96,664	53,81,469	90,238	80,68,371
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,91,472	2,90,124	5,294	4,86,890
Per mile of Ry. do.	108	164	3	275
Total to corspg date do.	23,71,548	55,01,710	91,991	79,65,249

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 20,110
Do. to date ..... ,, 1,03,122

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th May 1907 on 504·5 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,50,000	3,40,000	4,000	5,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	315	674	8	997
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	24,56,834	50,76,359	71,634	75,54,827
Total for 18 weeks	26,15,634	53,66,359	75,634	80,57,827
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,88,395	2,59,785	2,582	4,50,772
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	374	515	5	894
Total to corresponding date do. ..	25,14,037	49,92,791	46,372	75,53,300

Increase for the week .. Rs. 52,268
,, to date ..... ,, 2,04,527

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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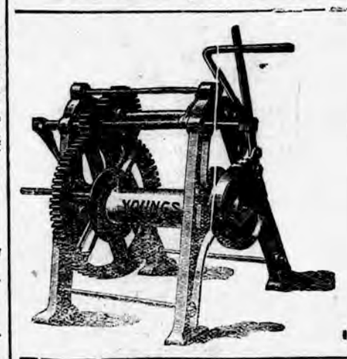

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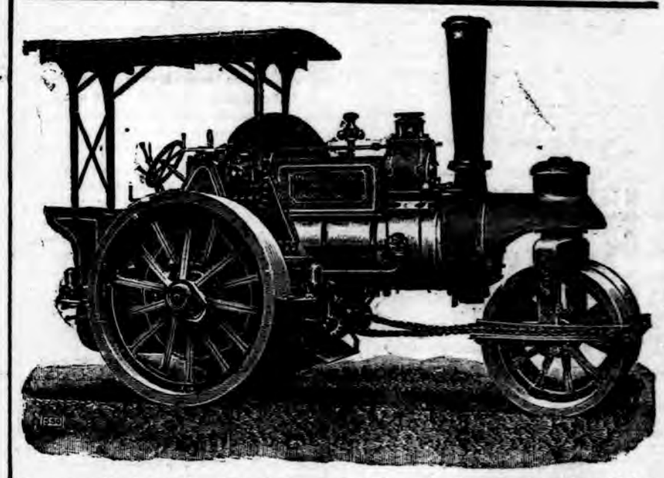

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MAGNESIA

QUETTA SPRING RACES.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 25.

Excellent weather prevailed. Sir Henry, Lady and Misses McMahon and General and Mrs. Smith-Dorrien were again present. There was a large attendance. The Band of the 127th P. W. O. Baluch Infantry played a lengthy and good programme of music. There will be an extra day's racing on Monday.

The first race of about two miles was

THE SAREL CHASE.

Capt Day's Spot One, 10st .....Owner 1
Mr Stewart's Micky Free, 9st 7lbs...Capt Molloy 2
Mr Daniel's Cingalee, 9st 13lbs...Mr McCadden (fell) 3

Betting :—9 to 1 Spot One ; 3 to 1 Micky Free ; 4 to 1 Cingalee.

The Race:—Micky Free led within a furlong from home when Spot One challenged and won by four lengths with 6 furlongs between the second and third. Time—5 min. 42 1/5secs.

Second Race :—1½ miles over 9 Flights.

THE HORSE HURDLES.

Mr O'Hara's Woodcutter, 10st 10lbs.....Owner 1
Capt Adair's Black Snake, 10st 5lbs...Mr Harkness 2
Capt Benwell's Aureole, 11st .....Capt Winter 3

Also ran :—P.D.Q. 10st 8lbs and Ariadne 10st 8lbs.

The Race :—Woodcutter and P.D.Q. made a pace till within half a furlong from home when Black Snake and Aureole drew out and won by two lengths with four lengths between the second and third Time—3 min. 5 1/5 secs.

Third Race :—1 Mile.

THE ZIARAT SELLING PLATE.

Capt Toogood's Malabar, 10st 1lbs...Capt Winter 1
Major Moore's Gendarme, 9st 2lbs.....Thakur 2
Mr Bigg's Snow-flake, 8st 13lb.....Lansdown 3

Also ran :—Flutterbys 10st 4lbs ; Speculation 8st 5lbs and Khalsa 8st 4lbs.

The Race was won easy by three lengths with three lengths between the second and third. Time—2 min. 4 2/5 secs.

Fourth Race :—About two Miles.

THE KHALIFAT CHASE.

Mr Rimington's Samphire, 10st..... ...Owner 1
Mr Harvey Kelly's Ian, 10st 7lbs.....Mr Bell 2
Capt Cassel's The General, 10st 7lbs...Mr Harkness 3

Also ran :—Joey, 9st 9lbs,
Capt Thurnall fell.

Betting :—1 1/2 to 1 Samphire ; 3 to 1 The General and Joey.

The Race.—Six ran and was won easy by one and a half furlongs with 200 yards between the second and third.

Time—5 min. 41 secs.

The Fifth Race round the Course—9 Furlongs.

Lieut.-Col. O'Donnell's Necklace, 8st. 7lbs, Captain Winter 1
Captain Toogood's Maranta, 11st.....Owner 2
Mr. Osborne's Cherry Ripe, 9st. 4lbs, N. Holland 3

Also ran :— Grey Lady 9st.; Shamrock 8st. 5lbs., Rivalry 7st. and Paladin 6st. 13lbs.

The Race.—Necklace took the lead from the start and maintained it to the end and won by 2 1/2 lengths with 4 1/2 lengths between the second and third.

Time—2min. 15 4/5 secs.

Sixth Race—4 Furlongs.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.

Captain Hislop's Jenny Lind, 8st. 5lbs. Thakur 1
Captain Murrow and Winter's Sweet Nellie 10st. 4lbs.....Captain Winter 2
Captain Toogood's Careless 11st. 4lbs...Owner 3

Also ran :—A.B.C. 8st, 8lbs. (Carried 8st. 11lbs.) Captain Thurnall.

Betting—7 to 4 Careless ; 3 to 1 Sweet Nellie; 6 to 1 the others.

The Race was won by 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths between the other two.

Time—54 2/5 secs.

Seventh Race—4 Furlongs.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Ms. Gretton's Opal, 12st.....Owner 1
Mr. Graham's Hero, 8st. 10lbs.. .....Lansdown 2
Major Moore's Gendarme, 9st. 3lbs.....Thakur 3

Also ran :—Mick 10st. 3lbs., Palmy Days 9st. 9lbs.; Olympia 9st. 7lbs. Poacher 9st. 7lbs., Ginger 9st. 7lbs., Snowflake 8st. 12lbs, and Don Juan 8st. 11b. (carried 8st. 4'lbs.)

Betting—3 to 1 Opal and Mick; 4 to 1 Palmy Days; 5 to 1 Hero; 6 to 1 Gendarme ; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race was won by one and a half lengths and a neck between the second and third.

Time—56 4/5 secs.

ENTER MR. GILBERT AND THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

A Duet A L'Outrance.

MR. W. S. GILBERT.
Here's a how-de-do!
I am made taboo!
Sure as my cognomen's Gilbert
Quite the toughest type of filbert
To be cracked are you—
Here's a how-de-do!

Here's a pretty mess!
Nonsense more or less.
Very shortly you will see me
Asking whether Prince Fushimi
Means to curse or bless—
Here's a pretty mess!

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.
Your Chamberlain's the sort of man
Who acts upon no settled plan ;
You never met
A martinet
So thoroughly resourceful.

Whenever there occurs to him
The least suggestion of a whim
He's pretty sure to douse your glim
By measure finely forceful.

And when you come to think of it,
He needn't really care a bit
If he is right
Or you are right—
His dictum's all that's requisite.
W. S. G.

A pondering minstrel I—
A thing of quests and queries,
Whose chief internal fear is
That things are all awry.
Your notion of the Japs
Depicts them void of humour,
But still there runs a rumour
That they have some, perhaps.
I cannot understand thy mood
But say to thee
Oh, willow, willow!
Though your on complications brood
No sign I see,
Oh, willow, willow!
I do not hesitate to say
That when you interdict my play
You're acting in a childish way,
Oh, willow, willow.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN.
It never will be missed.
W. S. G.
'Tis idle to persist.
LORD CHAMBERLAIN.
The canons of crude common-sense,
Tra la,
Have nothing to do with the case.
I jump in a manner intense,
Tra la,
On what in the way of offence,
Tra la,
Exhibits no sign of a trace.
And therefore I say in my own self-defence,
"Oh, bother the canons of crude common-sense!"
Tra la la la la la, &c.!

MOSTYN T. PIGOTT
In the *World*.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 6th April amounted to Rs. 2,221, being a decrease on the corresponding week of previous year, of Rs. 94. The total earnings from 1st January to 6th April, were Rs. 28,950, being an increase on the corresponding period of previous year, of Rs. 4,217.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE FASHIONABLE SHORT-WAIST CRITICIZED.

The short-waist fever is continuing its devastating course. It makes itself felt even in connexion with the harmless lingerie blouse, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. The short-waisted effect, in conjunction with the jupe trotteuse and the kimono bolero is, to say the least, peculiar. The waist line runs up into the bolero and the wide sleeves look like wings sprouting from the shoulders of a very portly personage! I do not expect to put the average woman against a thing which is undeniably fashionable, but I do beg of her to stop and ponder the position before she decides upon exploiting a short waist in connexion with a round skirt and a bolero. While saying a passing word on the subject of lingerie blouses, let me protest against white silk bodices of this order unless they be worn with white washing silk skirts. The white silk blouse, for ordinary wear, is entirely wanting in chic, and this is especially the case when it is worn in connexion with coats and skirts of linen. It is hard to say why this should be so, but it is. On the other hand, blouses of fine muslin or batiste, inset with fine lace and tucked by hand, always look fresh and elegant. When worn with a plain skirt of white linen and a smart little bolero they form part of an entirely satisfactory—and wonderfully inexpensive—costume; a costume which could be worn successfully on almost any occasion. For a girl of limited income the plain white linen skirt machine stitched at the hem and carefully fitted to the figure, is a veritable boon. She can purchase such a skirt, made to measure, for about 15s and a length of material, for a bolero would only cost a few shillings more. With two such costumes and a few dainty muslin blouses, she could make a brave show indeed. I lay very great stress on the purchase of a bolero-length with the skirt, because the presence of a smartly-cut bolero makes all the difference. Some girls seem to imagine that if a white blouse be worn with a white skirt all the requirements of fashion are fulfilled, but this is by no means the case. A blouse and skirt will always look just a trifle unfinished and countrified unless accompanied by a short coatee or bolero.

NEW UNDERSKIRTS.

The underskirt is always an important item in the fashionable outfit. The simplest of skirts takes on smartness when associated with an attractive underskirt with dainty frills of lace, net or ribbon, and this season there is more opportunity for a good choice in these details than there has been for many a season.

The new underskirts are altogeter charming, and silk is the principal material used; indeed, the distinctive soft rustle and swish of the silk underskirts have again asserted themselves.

Fancy or brilliant-coloured underskirts are being now worn under dark or black gowns, and as a rule the underskirt is of lighter or darker shade than that of the other skirt. Black silk underskirts are also in great demand.

A new feature in silk or brocade petticoats is the addition of lingerie flounces or ruffles, much trimmed with laces and ribbons. A lovely yellow brocade underskirt was trimmed with dainty flounces of ecru net edged with little frills of soft yellow silk. Knots and ends of yellow silk ribbon appeared at intervals on the flounces. This is a very dressy style of underskirt, and it can be worn with almost any smart gown. Pongee silk underskirts in colours as well as in black and white are in favour, and the natural pongee is very durable and meets the new styles admirable, and from present indications it would seem that there is to be a veritable craze for plaid silk underskirts. Some of them are extremely pretty in black and white, with frills of white spotted net edged with frills of black Valenciennes lace.

NOT ILL—BUT AILING!

Advice to Those Out-of-Sorts.

There are thousands of women and men who though they are not really ill, in the true sense of the word, are always ailing. They constantly dwell on the borders of ill-health. They are like the mountain-climber who in scaling the dizzy ridges is ever tempting fate by venturing near the edge of the precipice. A sudden gust of wind, a slip or a false step will fling him into the yawning chasm beneath. People who are always ailing, though not really *ill*, spend their lives at the edge of an awful abyss, into which the first epidemic or first chilly weather may sweep their frail forms. But apart from the danger of always ailing, this condition is in itself most miserable and trying. You have neither the energy to share other people's pleasures, nor the strength to resist brooding over more or less magnified trouble. Sleepless nights, loss of appetite, severe headaches, bouts of sickness, and pains after meals, only accentuate the ever-present feeling of great depression and weariness. You lose interest in the home, ambition in life, and are often cross, irritable and hard to please, all because of some insidious weakness which you find it difficult to understand.

Because of the sedentary lives they lead, women are very liable to suffer from this "always ailing" condition.

THESE DISTRESSING SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED.

All this is a sign that you are low in tone, and that you need a course of Bile Beans for Biliousness to restore your lost health and buoyant spirits. Bile Beans enable you to "live" every day, not merely to drag through it. Bile Beans owe their great success to the natural and unfailingly efficacious action of certain precious herbal extracts of which they are wholly composed. They are a gift direct from forest to patient.

Bile Beans not only contain certain rare vegetable extracts, but these extracts are united in a certain manner which multiplies the virtues of each ingredient. One ingredient, for instance, has a special power over the liver and regulates the flow of bile ; another directly assists and strengthens the stomach ; others again exert a wholesome influence over the bowels, and so on. But not one of the ingredients interferes with the rest. There is perfect harmony of action, the disordered conditions which are causing trouble and menacing life are corrected, and new vigour and vitality is firmly established throughout the body, blood, and nerves. In short, Bile Beans change the life of constant ailing to one of lasting health and happiness. How different are Bile Beans from old-fashioned mineral purgatives, on which many people rely even to-day, ignorant of their dangers.

The wise housewife always has a box of Bile Beans handy, and the far-sighted business and working man has a few Bile Beans in his vest pocket, for by reason of their gelatine coating Bile Beans can be carried loose without losing their virtue. Bile Beans may be obtained of all chemists, at Re. 1/. per box, and Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine Bile Beans.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

Bombay Gazette," 27th May, 1907.

BY THE WAY.

TWICE MARRIED.

Gretna Green, of which we have been hearing again in the courts, keeps its jubilee this year as the Gretna Green at which the village blacksmith may no longer unite fleeing lovers in the bonds of matrimony. It was in 1857 that the Gretna Green marriages were made illegal. A glance at its registers may yet inspire the novelist of the future. One entry will be sure to puzzle. Twice within a few days occurs the record of the marriage of Richard Brinsley Sheridan to Miss Grant. There was only one R.B.S., only one bride for the same gentleman. The double entries are not the result of any blunder on the part of the Rev. Mr. Vulzan. The parties were really twice married at Gretna Green. Arriving on a Sunday they were duly wedded and sped away to Edinburgh. There, however, Sheridan chanced to glance at a newspaper in which appeared the lucubrations of a lawyer. In these plainly stated was the fact that no contract executed on a Sunday is binding. Clearly then their wedding was not legal. Back to Gretna Green they scurried, to be re-married on a week-day, and leave the dual record to perplex later generations of sympathetic searchers of the records.

LOCAL COLOUR.

The unfortunate gentleman whose redemption from the hands of the brigands has cost £15,000 is denied all likelihood of recompense for his discomforts, all possibility of compensation for loss of time and incidental expenses. The ransom will not come out of his pocket, of course, but there his satisfaction begins and ends. If only a first-class artist could have the luck to get picked up by bandits, he might reasonably hope to make the adventure pay. It is a debatable point whether Salvator Rosa did not get local colour from the haunts of the brigands in the Abruzzi. His biographers cannot quite make such an experience dovetail in with the rest of his career. That, however, is not the only point in his life which puzzles them ; they cannot make out how he came by the classical knowledge abundantly displayed in his satires. The story runs that the artist not only painted some of his brigand pictures from life, but was for a time one of the band whose doings he depicted.

A BROKEN PLEDGE.

It is a great irony that at this time of day all the Powers of the world must be set at naught by a few greasy ruffians, who having carried off a man or woman have simply to say, "Your money or our captive's life." They always have the whip hand. Europe never forgets the hideous tragedy in which Lord Ripon's brother-in-law, Mr. Frederick Vyner, and others were murdered. Brigands captured a party comprising members of the British, French, Austrian, and Italian Legations at Athens during an excursion to the Marathon plain. The women and children after being roughly handled, were set at liberty after twenty-four hours ; one man was chosen from the rest to go back for ransom. The sum was to be £30,000, and the brigands were to be pardoned for "all outrages past and present." The Greek Government, at the urgent request of the British Envoy at Athens, promised to effect the release of the prisoners on the terms imposed by the brigands. But instead of money they sent soldiers, of whose advance the brigands were instantly apprised. They murdered their captives in cold blood. Since then brigands have had what ransoms they have demanded.

A PERILOUS FEAST.

The Royal Academy banquet passed off without any such alarms as accompanied that which Scott attended. The Academicians, who dined then at Somerset House, had had bestowed upon them by the Prince Regent an enormous bronze chandelier, so ugly that Scott was surprised that the Prince had not liked it for himself. Weighing three or four tons, it was suspended over the dinnertable by a stout chain. Suddenly, with a noise which Scott describes as that which precedes an earthquake, the links of the chain by which "this beastly lamp" was suspended began to give way. "The mass descended slowly for several inches, and encountered the table beneath; which was positively annihilated by the pressure, the whole glass-ware being at once destroyed." Having given so far, the links now held, and the merry-making went on.

RIGHT OR LEFT.

Sir James Crichton-Browne has let the cat loose in the ambidexterity pigeon-cote. Thousands of years' experience has shown mankind that the right hand is the more useful for general employment, and right-handedness is woven into the brain. The right-handed man can never be as neat and effective with his left—unless he be a pugilist—as the left-handed with his right. The left-handed man is always handy with the left, but all the implements which he uses are for the right, and he gets so much practice, voluntarily and involuntarily, with the other that he becomes two-handed. That ought to apply where the process is reversed, but it cannot, unless the way which locks turn, the ways in which screws and watches wind, the way which clothes button, be changed. There is such a thing as perfect ambidexterity, but it is natural, not acquired. The only example of it known to the writer is Mr. F. H. Townsend, art editor of Punch, who fences, and fences brilliantly, with his right, and draws delightfully with his left. Should the worst come to the worst, Nature herself hastens to the rescue ; the left takes over the work automatically.

THE BEND SINISTER.

Generally speaking, the right hand is the hand for alert and active work ; the left is the beast of burden. A man carries his parcels, his bag, his papers with his left ; he keeps the right ready for the ticket collector or for the dainty poising of a nicely clouded cane. Folded, his umbrella swings in the right hand ; unfurled for work, it sits securely in his left. Animals, like ourselves, have their rights and lefts. A horse in a circus ring or on a racecourse cannot run to the right. They once tried to get steeds of blood to run the wrong way about on an Indian racecourse, and the animals ran right out of the course. Is it the result of cause and effect that when a horse's forelegs begin to show signs of wear the near or left leg always weakens first and shows the greater evidence of work ? In this country we drive on the near side of the road, and, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, pull up and start from that side. The road always slopes towards the gutter, so the horse, in starting, finds the strain of the pull greater upon his left leg than his right ; hence the bend sinister in his left.

A RIVAL OF ESPERANTO.

A philological correspondent advocates the despised South African "Taal" as a universal language. The sounds are not difficult and the spelling is phonetic. You may master it in a quarter of an hour, the grammar you will know in three-quarters of an hour, and then you may begin to read. If you know German or Dutch you will probably know the Taal after two or three evenings' work, but if you only know English it may take you a fortnight. The South African Dutch, in fact, aided by the Hottentots and the Malays, have achieved the feat of creating a tongue which reaches almost the utmost limit of simplicity in perfection without becoming in any way ambiguous. As in English, there is only one form for the definite article. Like English, again, the Taal dispenses with an ending for the infinitive, and improves on the English model by discarding all the other inflections of the verb, which bears the loss very well. The noun has no cases, plurals are not difficult, the adjective and pronoun are very easy, there are hardly any irregular verbs, and there are no "principal parts"; when you know the infinitive you can form the whole verb by means of auxiliaries. The Taal is the only naturally developed language besides English which has rejected the absurdities of grammatical gender in favour of natural gender. It is an eminently reasonable speech—as reasonable as Esperanto, but far simpler, because more analytic, and without its monotonous, machine-made character. With good luck, and if it is allowed to perfect itself undisturbed, there seems no reason why the Taal should not, in a century or so, become the recognised language of all Africa south of the equator.

MY AEROPLANE.

When first an aeroplane I wrought,
I felt it had no equal;
Nor only was it what I *thought*,
I *proved* it, in the sequel.
It was the most prodigious model
Conceived in any human noddle.

My friends—they all believed in me—
Desired a public trial;
They wanted all the world to see,
And wouldn't brook denial.
One evening when the air was still,
I sallied with it up a hill.

Its shape was like a jelly fish,
With feelers flapping wildly;
It didn't steer as I could wish,
In short, to put it mildly,
However far away I sped it,
It simply went for me, bald-headed.
The thing had pace—no doubt of that—

For as I ran it raced me;
It followed, circling like a bat,
Right through the crowd it chased me.
And once—my theory this clinches—
It left the ground for thirteen inches!

I most willingly bear testimony to the great efficacy of Grimault's Cigarettes for Asthma. I have had Asthmatic Bronchitis for some time. This winter the attack was almost unbearable. A kind friend gave me a box and I am, thank God, almost a new woman.

Yours most gratefully,
MARTHA RAY, Bunyip, Cal.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Review.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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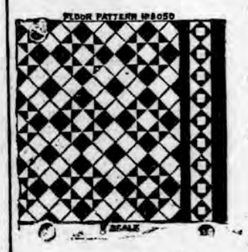

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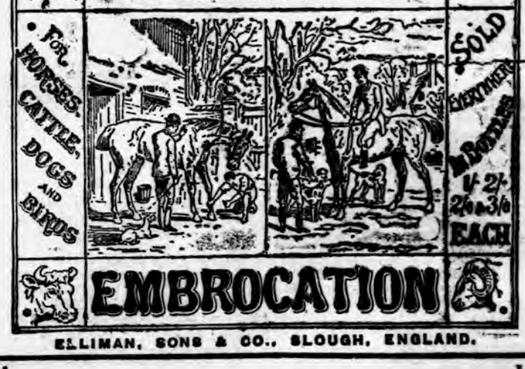

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The question of the possibility, or otherwise, of the occurrence of spontaneous generation is always an interesting one. And since Dr. H. Charlton Bastian published in 1871 his "Beginnings of Life," in which he sought to prove its everyday occurrence, much work has been done with regard to it. The general trend of scientific opinion appears to be that although spontaneous generation probably did take place in the far past, it does not do so to-day. Professor Tyndall's careful and exhaustive experiments—confirmed by Pasteur's brilliant researches—are thought by many to have definitely settled the question in the negative. In spite of all opposition, however, Dr. Bastian has continued to believe that living beings can, and do, originate from non-living matter at the present day. He has, moreover, continued his experimental researches, and now restates his convictions in his recently published work, "The Evolution of Life." Dr. Bastian, it may be noted, objects to the term spontaneous generation for the production of living beings without pre-existing germs or eggs, and prefers to use the word "archebiosis," which means literally, beginning, or first life." The word "abiogenesis," or generation with life, has been used to express the same phenomenon.

EVOLUTION TO-DAY.

Dr. Bastian points out with considerable force the inconsistency of those who believe that archebiosis probably occurred long ago, and yet refuse even to discuss the possibility of its happening to-day. With regard to the convincing work of Tyndall and Pasteur, in refuting the belief in spontaneous generation, Dr. Bastian dismisses it with the assertion that they were convinced beforehand. The difficulty of accepting the conclusions of this persevering advocate lies in the difficulty—almost an impossibility—of excluding all pre-existing germs from the cultures in which the living beings afterwards as appear. It has been asserted that a temperature of 115 degrees C. is enough to sterilise completely all culture fluids, and Dr. Bastian has heated some of his above this temperature, and yet afterwards found living beings developed in them. But it may be that some germs can resist even this temperature, or it may be that the conditions of Dr. Bastian's experiments were not sufficiently rigid to exclude the possible subsequent entrance of germs.

THE GREATEST DIFFICULTIES.

In not accepting Dr. Bastian's conclusions with open arms, evolutionists in general have shown a remarkable amount of self-restraint. For if archebiosis could be proved it would remove one of the greatest difficulties in the theory of evolution, viz., the persistence of low and simple forms of life. Darwin seems to have recognised this, for after reading Dr. Bastian's early work. "The Beginnings of Life," he wrote to Dr. A. R. Wallace: "I should like to see archebiosis proved true, for it would be a discovery of transcendent importance." Again, writing to Professor Haeckel, he says, referring to the same subject: "If it could be proved true this would be most important to us." In spite of the temptation, however, Darwin remained unconvinced, although he admitted that Dr. Bastian's general argument was "wonderfully strong."

SUBMARINE CABLES.

In a recent lecture before the Royal United Service Institution Mr. Charles Bright gives an interesting account of the making and laying of submarine cables, as well as of the history of submarine telegraphy. To send an electric signal under water requires in the first place the complete insultation of every inch of the conducting wire, since the water itself is a conductor of eletricity. And as regards the history of this part of the subject, it is said that a certain Baron Schilling was the first to use such an insulated wire. In 1812, he exploded mines by a wire laid under the Neva. Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, Chatham, some years later sent a current under the Medway, and in 1888 he blew up the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead by the same means. Faraday and W. Siemens independently suggested the covering of the wire with guttapercha. India-rubber was suggested as an insulator about this same time. This latter is now used for underground work, while guttapercha is found most suitable for marine cables. Morse was the first to use wires covered with india-rubber, and proved that messages could be sent through them under rivers.

THE PROCESS.

To make a submarine cable the copper wire, which actually conveys the message, is covered with a coating of guattapercha. This is then enveloped in a close packing of jute yarn, and surrounded with a close sheathing of galvanised iron wires. A coating of a mixture of mineral pitch, tar, and silica is followed by an outside covering of hemp. At a factory 35 miles of such cable can be turned out in a day, and it takes two or three months to make an Atlantic cable. The cable must lie on the bed of the ocean, and not be suspended across the hollows. Hence the necessity of those careful preliminary surveys which have done so much to promote the science of oceanography. The 2,000 miles of ocean between this country and America requires some 2,200 miles of cable. To lay this requires three weeks, working day and night. An important part of the laying of a cable is the constant testing for faults. And as an illustration of the degree of perfection to which electrical science has advanced, it may be noted, that in favourable circumstances, a fault in the cable can be located to within a few feet.

MINOR FACTORS.

Among the enemies of the cable Mr. Bright enumerates anchors, rocks, coral reefs, seaquakes, swordfish, and sawfish. But perhaps the most remarkable, and least to be expected, destroyer of submarine cables is the ship-worm (Teredo navalis). This curious animal—really one of the bivalve wolluscs, with a long worms like body, and a minute two valved shell at one end—has, Mr. Bright points out, developed a penchant for guttapercha. So it attacks the cable, working its way between the iron wires and yarn and so destroying it. Strange to say, however, the ship-worm does not care for india-rubber, and so in parts where it is known to abound the cable can be insulated with this instead of guttapercha. Or the core can be protected by a taping of copper. The amount of electricity required for the working of an Atlantic cable is surprisingly small. Generally a few cells, like those used for electric bells, are employed. There may be from five to a hundred of these. And a message was sent over one of the earliest Atlantic cables by means of a battery consisting of a silver thimble in which was a fragment of zinc, and a few drops of sulphuric acid.

THE FIRST CABLE.

The first cable laid was due to the enterprise of Messrs. Jacob and John Watkins Brett. It consisted of a copper wire encased in guttapercha, and was laid across the Straits of Dover in 1849. It only remained in working order long enough to allow a few messages to be sent over. In 1851 a cable was laid from the South Foreland to France, and shortly afterwards Ireland was placed in telegraphic communication with England. Other lines followed, and in 1853 the project of laying a cable across the Atlantic began to take practical form. After several failures the task was accomplished, and on the 5th August, 1858, "England spoke for the first time electrically with America." One of the chief projectors of this enterprise, and the engineer-in-chief of the undertaking, was the father of the author of the above paper, who, in recognition of the successful issue of the work, was knighted at the early age of 26. As a note of progress it may be mentioned that while on the first cable only six words per minute could be transmitted, the rate is now 100 per minute. There are now 15 Atlantic cables, and in all there are some 250,000 miles of cable at the bottom of the sea, representing a capital of 50 millions sterling. These convey six million messages a year.

INFANT PRODIGIES.

That a child of twelve should create a work of art like Mozart's Bastien and Bastienne, which is listened to with delight by thousands of critical people nearly a century and a half later, when the art in question has undergone all the evolution represented by the interval between Haydn and Strauss—this is a fact wholly without parallel, it must surely be safe to say, within the limits of this art or of any other, or indeed in the whole realm of mental activity. It raises many interesting questions, and one of these, of course, is the continually debated one of the relative weight of heredity and environment in the determination of human characters. Such a case as this leads great force to those who contend that the preponderance lies with the inherited or, to use a somewhat less the ambiguous term, the innate factor. Perhaps we need to be reminded that the word heredity in scientific use does not always suggest a likeness between parent and child, but merely that the character under the discussion, whether displayed in the parent or not, was somehow obtained from him. Now, I have often maintained that it is musical genius which most conspicuously demonstrates the preponderance of the inherited factor in certain cases at any rate. This proposition, I think would also help us to understand how it is that such extraordinary instances of precocity are displayed by it. In such a case as Mozart's—and Schubert was conspicuously another—we realies that the educational or environmental factor has had a minimal influence. It is because the child's genius so largely depends upon what is within him that it owes so little to what is without and therefore can display itself so early.

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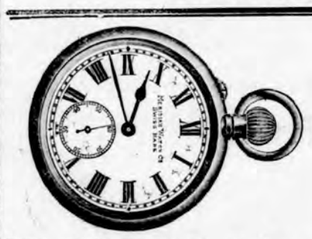

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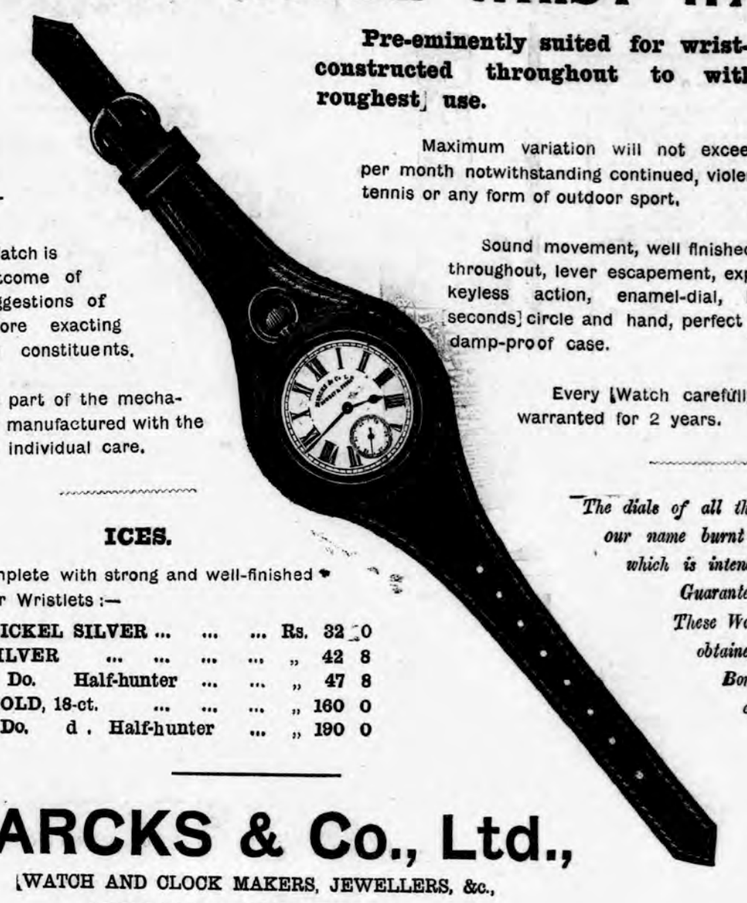

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